The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1874. VOL. 88.—NO. 222.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—General Sherman has returned to Washington.

—Victor Sejour, a French dramatic writer, is dead.

—There were four incendiary fires in Helena, Montana, on Sunday night.

—Gen. Sherman has sold his residence on I street, in Washington, to ex-Mayor Emery.

—William Brinkley, a colored Baptist preacher of Memphis, was arrested on Monday on a charge of bigamy.

—Henry W. Dodge, executive officer of Hays' Arctic expedition, died suddenly of apoplexy in Brooklyn on Monday, aged 45.

—Frederick Dockray, the American who was arrested in Cuba, has reached Santander, where he is said to be imprisoned and cruelly treated.

—Thomas Lewis, of New York, was kicked to death on Saturday night by James Burke, watchman of the Fire Department repair yard.

—Brigham Young is sick, and considerable uneasiness is felt in Salt Lake in regard to his condition, as some astrologer predicted that he would die on the 7th of December next.

—A negro, named Steve Anderson, was arrested in Memphis last Sunday evening while in the act of committing rape on a white woman. He was sent to jail in default of $10,000 bail.

—Rev. Wesley Pottiman, of the Northern M. E. Church, postmaster at Marietta, Ga., was arrested, on Monday, for embezzlement and other penal violations of postoffice laws. His bail was fixed at $2,000.

—Conflicting reports are in circulation as to the condition of affairs in Edgefield county, S. C. The negro Tenant, the ringleader of the party, was not arrested, as reported. The latest reports state that all is quiet.

—Pastor Halliday, of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, announced on Sunday that a letter had been received from Mr. Beecher, saying he should be in Brooklyn, to attend prayer meeting, one week from next Friday, and would preach the following Sunday.

—The Paris & Terre Haute, the Paris and Decatur, and the Paoria & Atlanta Railroad have been consolidated into one road, under the Presidency of R. G. Harvey, making a line of 180 miles between Terre Haute and Peoria, the last rail of which will be laid within thirty days.

The Boston *Journal* says: Judge E. R Hoar's second letter declining the candidacy for Congress was written on Thursday last to N. W. Harmon, of Lawrence. It is understood to be very brief, and to contain a positive refusal to reconsider his decision, as previously made public.

—A car load of twenty one cattle from Buffalo were attacked by a mysterious disorder at Washingtonville, Orange county, New York, on Saturday. Eight suddenly died, and it is feared will die. The disease is supposed to be an affection of the lungs, caused by the recent dry weather and long confinement in the cars.

—A dispatch from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says there is considerable rejoicing there over the news received that the Hudson Bay Co.'s new steamer has successfully arrived at Fort Carlton, on the North Saskatchewan. This is the first steamboat ever navigating those waters. She was built last June above Grand Rapids.

—Andrew Sprague and Howard Owen, of the Kennebec (Me.) *Journal*, were arrested on Monday on a criminal process, charging them with maliciously libeling Gardner Vose, Representative elect from Augusta, in a leading article in the *Journal*. They gave bail in one thousand dollars each for their appearance at the October Supreme Judicial Court.

—The Chicago City Council has passed the amended fire ordinance, which not only prohibits the erection of wooden buildings within the city limits, but provides heavy penalties for a violation of the law. The ordinance at first passed immediately after the great fire of July last provided no penalties for a violation of its provisions.

—The agents in New York city of the Republic of Cuba are in telegraphic communication with Carlos de Verona, at Paris, who has placed at the disposition of the Cubans $20,000 for the purpose of carrying on the war against Spain. The sole condition of the gift is that the money shall be employed in sending help to the Cuban army within a reasonable time.

—Bishop Cummings, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, preached in the First Presbyterian church in Binghampton, N. Y., on Sunday evening. The congregation was very large. No services were held in the North and West Presbyterian churches, nor in the Congregational and Baptist churches, so that the people might have an opportunity to hear the Bishop.

LETTER FROM SEWICKLEY.

Cheap Houses and Quick Work—Rare Railroad Facilities—Freedom from Rowdyism—Temperance and the Whisky Traffic—The President's Louisiana Policy Commended.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Cheap Houses.

In my perambulations to day I came across a two story six-roomed house, which was commenced about the 10th of August, and will be occupied on the 1st of October. Quick work. There is a good cellar under the whole house, of stone work, the rooms are large, and the house well finished, and I was told, will cost, with water and gas, about two thousand dollars. I afterwards discovered another house, lately commenced, of very pretty design, with bay window, fancy entrance porch, and six rooms, which the contractor told me he was to finish in fifty days, for sixteen hundred and twenty-five dollars—with gas and water included, about seventeen hundred dollars. Now, these houses are really comfortable and genteel, as well as cheap, and will be hailed with delight by families who love a snug house to themselves, and whose means are limited.

The Rare Railroad Facilities

now afforded the inhabitants of Sewickley by the judicious and obliging officers of the Fort Wayne road, render it about as convenient for business men to reside here as in the city or immediate neighborhood. In the morning we have a train at six, another at seven, and another at about half past seven. This latter is an express train from Sewickley and takes our city business men to town in about twenty minutes. At a few minutes past eight we have another accommodation train, and at half past nine another express train. Thus we have five passenger trains up to half past nine in the morning. Then we have a noon train, and four passenger trains going up in the afternoon, and one at half past ten in the evening. All these return at suitable hours—one of which is an express to Sewickley late in the afternoon. Nothing more can be desired in the way of facilities for attending to business in the city.

Freedom from Rowdyism.

Our facilities for access to the city are also at equal to those of your beautiful suburb, East Liberty, but we are far ahead of that locality in our freedom from the incursions of the rough elements of the city. Your Penn avenue has become a race ground on Sunday, if we are to believe your papers, and the quiet and peace of the people is destroyed by drunken and blasphemous rowdies. Happily for us, we are too far from the city for a drive, and we have no passenger trains coming out and returning on a Sunday. Then there is no intoxicating liquor sold here, unless it is done surreptitiously. Thus we have quiet, peaceful Sabbaths, and our children are saved from the evil examples which so annoy and distress careful parents.

The New Party.

There was a temperance meeting here on Friday evening. Two representatives of the new Prohibitory party, General Lane and Mr. French, made addresses to a rather small crowd. It is very difficult to get up any kind of political meeting in our town, as a very large number of our voting population come home late from the city, and prefer spending their leisure in their families, or in some social gathering. This meeting, however, was badly advertised—very few knew anything about it. I do not think there are many persons here who affiliate with the new party as such, but there are many of both parties who will doubtless support this ticket in part. The invitation, or the command, of the Liquor League, to their adherents, to vote for their friends, regardless of party, has aroused a deep feeling among all persons opposed to intemperance and the liquor traffic, and the men supported by the liquor party will be cut by the friends of temperance in both parties. This war between the traffickers in intoxicating liquors, and the friends of temperance and good order and morality, will be an increasingly disturbing element in politics hereafter. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not down, and shrewd politicians will not leave it out of their calculations.

The Louisiana Matter.

Permit so humble an individual as myself, who never had an office from Gen. Grant, and who does not want any, to congratulate you and the Republican party, on this side and that, on the course taken by the President and his cabinet in the Louisiana matter. All honest men and true patriots feel a deep sense of relief to find that we have a central Government and a ruler to say emergency. JOHN SMITH.

G. W. Daicy, the postmaster at Philipsburg, Pa., who was recently arrested on the charge of embezzling money orders and stealing money from registered letter packages, and afterward succeeded in effecting his escape, has been rearrested. Deputy Wighaman, acting on the supposition that the ex-postmaster was at the house of a relative, about three miles beyond Clearfield, made a trip over there on Thursday, and his suspicion having proved correct, he succeeded in capturing Daicy, who was committed to prison at Bellefonte the same night.

NEW BRIGHTON.

Cautionary Signals—Serious Accident to an Old Lady—Beaver County Court—The Women and Local Option.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW BRIGHTON, September 21, 1874.

I was aroused from my slumbers quite too early for my comfort this morning by the loud report of the cautionary signals placed upon the railroad track. These are somewhat in the form and construction of large percussion caps about two inches in diameter and having two claws, and when placed on the track, these claws are bent under the bar to prevent them from jarring off on the approach of the train. The engine running upon these, they explode with a loud report. Thess indicate danger and the necessity of caution and slow running. The impenetrable fog this morning suggested their use. Nevertheless, thanks to the fog; for it saved us from an untimely frost.

An Old Lady Mangled.

Yet with all possible care accidents will occur and persons will be killed on the railroad. On last Friday afternoon a lady about seventy years of age and partially deaf, was walking on the track towards her home a little below New Brighton, when meeting a train she stepped on the other track, and the Chicago express coming along at the moment struck her, and when picked up some distance from the track it was found that one side of her head and body were seriously mangled. She is attended by Dr. Jackson of Fallston, but no hopes are entertained of her recovery. Not long since another aged lady barely escaped near the same place. Why is it that people will continue to walk the railroad track, especially a double track, and that, too, when often there is a good street running near by, as in this case. Self possession is often lost when most needed, even by the most cool and thoughtful persons.

We learn that this lady's name was Stafford, and her husband a miner.

Court Week.

The Beaver County Court is now in session. Last week the criminal cases were disposed of. An especial case was caused by a fight and riot at Darlington on the fourth of July last, in which a young man was severely cut and maimed for life. A young man arrested for doing the awful deed was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of two years. His brother, older, who is supposed to be equally guilty, has not as yet been found.

A suit for riot was also entered, but laid over until next County Court.

The Women and Local Option.

The women of our town had three cases before the Court for violating the Local Option law. They were postponed until next Court and attachment for witnesses issued. They are duly organized and make a show. And a large number of our best citizens have given their names to paper, pledging them support. There is comparatively very little liquor sold here, but the women say that little must be stopped. We have been here six months and on the streets a most daily, and have not yet seen a drunken man. SILVAN.

SALEM, O.

Meeting of Pioneer Settlers of Columbiana County.

SALEM, September 19, 1874.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The Pioneer Association of Columbiana county, Ohio, held its annual session here on Saturday, the 12th inst. The President, Mr. H. H. Gregg, of New Lisbon, occupied the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, J. K Rukenbrod was appointed *pro. tem.* Among the oldest inhabitants of the county in attendance was the venerable Fisher A. Blackson, of New Lisbon, now ninety-two years old, and a resident of the county nearly seventy years.

Some interesting and amusing incidents in the early settlement were related, and some relics of the olden time were exhibited. Mr. Koller related the circumstance of his being sent to the mill with a grist of wheat seventeen miles, and when returning, as he crossed a small brook, a herd of deer crossed and made a splashing in the water, which much alarmed him. He also told about a Mr. Spencer who, when riding through the woods, discovered a nest of young wolves. He kept the old ones at bay until he tied six of the young ones together and slung them across his horse, then took them home as trophies of his adventure—thus rivaling General Israel Putnam.

Mr. Gregg read a history of the organization of the county, and gave some of its early military record. Columbiana county was formed from Washington and Jefferson counties, and the act to organize it was passed March 25, 1803. The first court was held in a barn. Grand jurors were then allowed from $5 to $1 50 a day, and the whole expense of the grand jury did not exceed $16. The amount of the first tax levied was $340 69. The first court-house cost $150. The sum of $13 was paid for building a stray pen, and $105 for a house for the Sheriff to confine prisoners. In the year 1810, one John Reek was tried for larceny of a pair of steel yards valued at $3 00, for which, besides imprisonment, he received nine lashes; and this was done in New Lisbon. But no murderer has yet been executed in this county.

Almanacs for 1806 and 1807 were shown. They were entitled Browne's Western Calendar and were published at Cincinnati. In one of them was an article concerning Columbiana county, written from Fawcettstown, (now East Liverpool.) It represented, among other things, that the flour made in this county was considered in New Orleans as the best in the market. The first license to practice law issued in the county was shown. It was written in a very clear and legible hand. A circular addressed to the men of courage and patriotism was read. It was signed by Joseph H. Larwell, First Lieut. U. S. artillery, and dated July 9, 1812. A bounty of $16 was offered to volunteers for the war with Great Britain; some other small compensations were also offered.

The object of the meeting was highly interesting to the older inhabitants, and to all of the younger population, who feel any concern in hearing what their fathers endured to advance the wealth and prosperity of the country to its present condition. Several reports on important historical subjects were prepared, but were not read for want of time; and by the indisposition of some who had the management of the meeting, business was transacted in a manner not creditable to them. G. D. H.

STATE BREVITIES.

WILD DUCK shooting has commenced along the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers.

THE property of the Fire Department of St. Petersburg has been seized for debt.

IT IS said that a new Democratic paper is about to be established in Lancaster.

THE Catholic Total Abstinence Societies in Pennsylvania are said to have 12,286 members.

A GIRL named Sarah Shell, about seventeen years of age, committed suicide by taking poison, at Modoc City, on Saturday night last.

THE Plowsiville Iron Company intend building 20 furnaces in their new mill for heating iron by burning gas, which will cost $25,000 each.

THE Butler county court opened on Monday of last week, with Judge McClelland on the bench and nine hundred and forty-five cases on the docket. The result of building a new town every month.

THE grape worm is the latest arrival in some parts of the country, and is said to be playing hob with the vines. Growers of this delicious fruit should keep constant watch for the destructive intruder.

FRIDAY next the firemen of Oil City will have a grand parade. They have invited the firemen of Meadville, Titusville and Franklin to participate, and the largest turn out ever witnessed in that city is anticipated.

THE managers of the Shenango Valley Agricultural Society are making arrangements for giving a good exhibition at their coming fair, which will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 22d, 23d and 24th.

IN Huntingdon county resides an impecunious individual who didn't have a sufficient sum of money to pay the preacher who married him, but he squared the matter up by presenting the man of the Gospel with a sow and two pigs.

A CHARITY ball is to be given at Reading, the proceeds, it is announced, to be "given to Mrs. Catharine Graul, wife of Wm. B. Graul, who for five years has struggled to raise her three children by standing at the wash tub. She has six months' rent to pay, and has been very sick and unable to work."

PREPARATIONS are being made by the boys for the coming encampment and inspection of the 8th Division, near Mt. Pleasant, Pa., September 29th and 30th and October 1st and 2d. The Governor will review the troops on Thursday, October 1st, after which Gen. Latta will inspect the Division, giving it a very rigid scrutiny.

THE PALMER DIGGINGS.

Dreadful Sufferings of English Gold Seekers.

A letter just received in Liverpool from a English emigrant in Australia gives a graphic description of the sufferings endured by those who went to the Palmer diggings. The letter is dated Brisbane, June, and the writer says:

Since the 17th of March I have been very ill, but now, I am thankful to say, I am perfectly recovered. Since I last wrote I have had something fearful to undergo, and I am one of the lucky ones to have escaped as I have. Hundreds of poor fellows have lost their lives, and what fearful deaths some of them have had! Some died from starvation, some were drowned, others were killed by blacks, and hundreds were carried off by dysentery. Even grass and rotten horseflesh were eagerly devoured. Of the three others who started with me, one died, and the other two are now in hospital, and it is doubtful whether they will ever recover. We were nearly ship-wrecked, and have the vessel we had to smother 76 horses, among which were three of mares on the 475. Anyhow I managed to reach the gold, and the fever with it. After being unable to work, or scarcely stand, for about ten days, I started to walk back to the seaport—200 miles. All the provisions I had to carry me down were six pounds of flour and four ounces of tea—neither sugar nor anything else. I counted 23 fresh graves on the road, all of which had been made since I went up about a fortnight before. Some had been travelling alone, and had lain down and died; and there the bodies lay till the next traveller came along, and if they were not too much decomposed they were buried. If too far gone, a few branches were thrown over them, and there they were left. My expedition cost me £140, and I got £4 10s in return.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Denmark Demands Explanations from Germany.

French Commissioners to the Centennial Exhibition.

SERIOUS RIOT IN ASPINWALL.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Riot in Aspinwall.

ASPINWALL, September 12.—A serious riot, attended with bloodshed, took place here this afternoon between Italians in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the troops on duty here. It appears that one of the soldiers, unarmed, was on the wharf, and was chased off by some of the Italians, who threw stones at him. On arriving at his quarters he reported the case, when an officer and six men went at once to the wharf to arrest those who made the assault. On reaching the gate one of the Italians fired two pistol shots at the troops, without result, when a volley was fired in return, which mortally wounded one of the Italians and seriously wounded a Jamaica negro. The excitement is intense, and additional troops have been sent for to keep the peace. All troops have been confined to their quarters. California passengers who arrived just after the occurrence were placed safely on board the steamer Acapulco. That no more were hurt is wonderful, as the volley was fired just outside the gate and directly up the wharf. Mr. Corwine, General Agent, Commodore Gray and Superintendent Thomson were just outside the line of the fire, and the wharf was filled with laborers. Matters are quiet now, but troops will be welcome.

The Magee Outrage Indemnified.

PANAMA, September 12.—Guatamala advices to the 5th say on the 4th inst, as reported by the British steamer Tenadas, which arrived at Panama on the 12th, the Guatamala Government saluted the English flag with due solemnity, and full indemnity was paid to Mr. Magee.

DENMARK.

Explanations Demanded from Germany.

COPENHAGEN, September 21.—The Government of Denmark has directed its envoy at Berlin to ask explanations from the German Government in regard to the expulsion of Danish subjects from Schleswig.

FRANCE.

Commissioners to the Centennial Exhibition.

PARIS, September 21.—The French Consul and Vice Consul at New York have been appointed Commissioners of France to the Centennial Exhibition at Palladelphia.

GERMANY.

Reception to the American Minister.

BERLIN, September 21.—The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany have received Bancroft Davis, the American Minister.

AUSTRIA.

Credentials of the Spanish Ambassador.

VIENNA, September 21.—The newly appointed Spanish Minister has presented his credentials to the Emperor of Austria.

WEATHER REPORT.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 21, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humid.	Wind	Weather.
7 A M	30.49	46	92	SW	Fair
2 P M	30.17	67	33	N	Fair
9 P M	30 24	54	73	N	Fair

Mean Barometer, 30 23.
Mean Thermometer, 55.
Highest Thermometer, 69
Lowest Thermometer, 45.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A., Observer.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, September 21, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 83; Cincinnati, fair, thermometer 60; Indianapolis, Ind., cloudy, thermometer 60; Keokuk, fair, thermometer 58; Leaven worth, fair, thermometer 58; Louisville, Ky., cloudy, thermometer 63; Memphis, fair, thermometer 64; Nashville, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 64; Omaha, Nebraska, fair, thermometer 59; Pittsburgh, Pa., fair, thermometer 51; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 68; St. Louis, clear, thermometer 62; Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy, thermometer 65; Ft. Gibson, light rain, thermometer 59; LaCrosse, cloudy, fair, thermometer 58; St. Paul, Minn., cloudy, thermometer 58; North Platte, clear, thermometer 55.

GEO. H. ROHE, Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Sept. 22, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

Over New England and the Middle States, stationary and rising barometer, lower temperatures, northwest to southwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with possibly light local frosts on Tuesday morning in Ohio and West Virginia.

LOUISIANA.

The Late "Unpleasantness."

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—General James Longstreet, Commander-in-Chief of Kellogg's army, says the State House and arsenals were surrendered for want of ammunition to defend them, and places the responsibility on Attorney General Field, who explained that the militia appropriation of $20,000 made by the last Legislature.

General Judge Dibble, in a letter to the *Picayune*, says he received two shots from a window in the Custom House while standing there looking on, but taking no part in the fight, last Monday.

FRANKLIN, LA., September 21.—The McEnery parish officials, who took possession of their offices on Wednesday last, surrendered them to the Kellogg officials this morning. All is quiet.

Preparing for the November Election.

The Conference Committee, that have been holding daily sessions since Thursday last, had their final interview this afternoon. The object of the conference was to arrange for the joint supervision and control of the machinery of the November election. Everything apparently progressed satisfactorily until the question of the composition of the Returning Board was reached. This board, which is the key to the whole election scheme, consists of five members elected by the last Senate. The law provides that vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board. The McEnerytites proposed to fill three vacancies should be created, two of the vacancies to be filled by them, the other to be filled by joint action of the parties, who should select some gentleman of irreproachable character without regard to his party connections. This proposition was positively declined by the Republican committee, and the conference committee finally adjourned without results.

ARKANSAS.

A Chase After Mail Robbers.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 21.—The Associated Press agent received the following dispatch to-night:

HOT SPRINGS, September 21.—One of the party in pursuit of the stage robbers returned for reinforcements last night, reporting that the pursuit became so hot that the robbers took to the mountains forty miles from this place, where they were then. Parties who started from here before they left the road say their horses were completely used up, and could not go further. The citizens of the whole country around have joined in the pursuit, and when the courier left the robbers were entirely surrounded. A party of recruits left at midnight for the scene of action, and it is probable that the party have all been captured or killed by this time.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 21, 1874.

Moulton vs. Proctor.

Moulton appeared at the United States Marshal's office in Brooklyn to-day and accepted the service of a capias in the Proctor suit. The case comes before Judge Benedict to-morrow, when nominal bail will be accepted.

Tilton vs. Beecher.

No notice of the trial has yet been filed in the Clerk's Office in the City Court of Brooklyn in the libel suit of Tilton vs. Beecher.

Entertaining the Irish Visitors.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Irish team will be given an excursion by the city authorities on Thursday and a public reception at City Hall. Representative men of Brooklyn have tendered a public dinner.

PHILADELPHIA.

Bequest to Charitable Institutions.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—The will of Miss Mary D. Brown, probated to-day, distributes $50,000 among the charitable institutions of this city. $20,000 are divided between the male and female departments of the Pennsylvania Hospital. $10,000 to the Pennsylvania Hospital in this city, and a like amount to the German, Episcopal and Catholic hospitals, and $15,000 to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

THE CAPITAL.

Award to British Claimants Paid.

Affairs in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, September 21, 1874.

Louisiana Affairs.

The following telegram has been received at the War Department from General Emory:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, September 20, 1874.

To the Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Yesterday the State authorities replaced the temporary police force by the regular police force of the city. It was feared that this change might cause some disturbances, and troops were posted at various points in the city, but the night passed quietly. I think this may be taken as evidence that the surrender was complete and in good faith; for, by the peculiarity of the law of Louisiana, the police forces of this city is organized under a State law and is under the direct control of the Governor.

(Signed) W. H. EMORY,
Col. and Brvt. Maj. Gen., Commanding.

The Safe Burglary and Conspiracy Case.

The Criminal Court to-day fixed the trial of persons indicted for being concerned in the safe robbery and conspiracy for October 20th, and refused to grant a motion to try them separately. Whitely, who is under indictement, did not appear to give bail, as he promised to do, nor has he yet given bail elsewhere. Benton, who remains in jail, cannot be found.

Award to British Claimants Paid.

To-day Mr. Watson, British Charge d'Affaires, and Mr. Howard, the agent appointed by the British Government, called at the State Department, and were paid $1,929 819 gold, less two and a half per cent. allowed for expenses, being the award to British claimants by the Mixed Commission under the Washington treaty of 1873.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Fleetwood Park Trot, mile heats, 3 in 5. Summary—Gloster 1, 3, 1, 1; American Girl 3, 1, 2, 2; Judge Fullerton 4, 2, 3, 3; Camors 2, 4, 4, 4. Time 2:20¾, 2:22¾, 2:21 and 2:21.

Second race, trot, purse of $1,000, $550 to the first, $200 to the second, $100 to the third. Five started. Summary: Daniels 1, 2, 1, 1; Molly 2, 1, 2, 2; Featherbloom, 3, 3, 3, 3; Fordham, F. distanced; Wm. Turnbull distanced. Time, 2:29, 2:31¾, 2:35¼ and 2:33½.

BOSTON, September 21.—The Mystic Park running meeting, postponed from last week on account of the rain, was continued to-day. The course was very good. First race, ladies' stake, two year olds, half mile. Only three came to the post, viz: Eulkser, Ino and Elmwood. Eulkser was the favorite at slight odds over Ino, and won in 52 seconds, Ino second and Elmwood third.

The second race was the Morris club purse of $400, mile and a half, all ages. The starters were Lizzie Lucas, Carvel, Lorena, Stockwood and Estair. In the betting Lizzie Lucas was the favorite at two to one over the field, and won after a warm contest. Time 2:40.

CLEVELAND O., September 21.—There was a small attendance at the Fair to-day. The unfinished race for 2:34 horses was won by Tom Britton, he having taken two heats on Saturday. Time of the heat to-day 2:36¼, Lswinski second, Frank third.

The free for all, purse $1 000, was unfinished on account of the darkness. Time of the trotted heats, May Howard the first, Only Boy fourth heat, May Howard the first, Only Boy the third, and Harry Mitchell the fifth. The fourth heat was declared dead heat between Only Boy and Mitchell. Time 2:29, 2:28, 2:29¾, 2:30, 2:29 and 2:30½.

POLITICAL.

Congressional Nominations.

TANEYTON, D. T., September 21.—The Democratic (anti Anti Monopoly Convention at Vermillion, on Saturday, nominated W. A. Burleigh for Congress. It will be remembered that he was once before made the candidate by the Antis, partially endorsed by the Democrats, afterwards withdrew from both and now appears as the candidate in the field by himself. The remainder of the ticket was made up of Straight Democrats.

Roman Catholics and the Public Schools.

NEW HAVEN, September 21.—There was much excitement in this city to-day over the election of three members of the Board of Education and other municipal officers, owing to the fact that a prominent Roman Catholic clergyman had announced from his pulpit that it was time for Roman Catholics to act and get control of the board, so that their schools might be supported by the public funds. A Catholic ticket was in the field. Two members of the present board are of that religious belief. The excitement called out a vote of over 5,000, which was unprecedented in the history of New Haven school elections. About 1,400 votes were cast for the Catholic candidates, but they were defeated, and the regular nominees elected by a majority of about 1,500. The cumulative system being used. Many Roman Catholics condemn the strong sectarian animus of the others, and refused to vote the Catholic ticket.

I. O. O. F.

Annual Convention of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

ATLANTA, GA., September 21.—The annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the United States I. O. O. F. is being held in this city, the session beginning at 9 o'clock this morning. The Order in Atlanta and vicinity is in a flourishing condition. In large numbers the delegates were escorted to the Capital, where an address of welcome was delivered by Past Grand Miller, which was responded to by Deputy Grand Sire M. J. Graham. The business during the session to-day was only of a routine nature, and there will be but little final legislation until Wednesday. There are many prominent members of the organization present, including Governors of States, Mayors, Judges, and merchants and bankers from all principal cities. During the session several grand entertainments will be given in honor of the Grand Lodge. The reports of the Grand officers show the Order to be in a flourishing condition throughout the general jurisdiction, including the British Dominion, Sandwich Islands, Australia, Germany and South America.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS.

A Statue of Abraham Lincoln to be Unveiled on October 15.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., September 21.—The following has been issued to-day: "Rooms of the New National Lincoln Monument Association, Springfield, Ills., September 21, 1874.—On the 15th day of October next, at the time of the annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in this city, a statue of Abraham Lincoln, placed on a monument erected to his memory in Oakridge Cemetery, near this city, will be unveiled with appropriate and solemn ceremonies. All benevolent societies are respectfully requested to attend and participate in the ceremonies. All societies proposing to be present to join the procession will please report their names to the undersigned at as early a day as possible, that they may be assigned an appropriate position. The public generally are invited to be present and share in the honors to be bestowed upon the memory of our martyred President and beloved dead.

(Signed.) "JOHN M. PALMER,
"Chairman of Committee of Arrangements."

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Corralled Train Released.

TOPEKA, KS., September 21.—Information from the scene of operations against the Indians in the southwest is to the effect that the train of supplies corralled by Indians on the Washita was released by a force from Camp Supply on the 14th, and in continuing its journey was met by General Miles' command, which went to the relief of several miles south of the Canadian. The Indians are moving south, and apparently trying to avoid a general engagement.

CALIFORNIA.

Decision in the Chinese Women's Habeas Corpus Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 21.—Judge Field of the United States Supreme Court, sitting with Judges Field and Sawyer, to-day, in the Chinese women's *habeas corpus* case, decided that the State law under which it was attempted to send them back to China is constitutional. Judge Sawyer, of the Circuit Court, dissented. Judge Hoffman, the District Judge, concurred.

The Fall River Disaster.

FALL RIVER, MASS., September 21.—The Coroner held two sessions of inquiry into the Granite Mill disaster to-day, but the testimony elicited has already been published. He resumes the inquiry to-morrow. Two more charred and unrecognizable bodies were found in the ruins to-day.

PETROLEUM.

Exports from New York and Philadelphia

Pitou's Circular, dated September 15, says: For the week ending September 14, the total exports of petroleum from New York and Philadelphia, amounted to crude equivalent to 150,000 barrels, over 21,000 barrels a day, of which a little less than one-half goes to the North German ports. The vessels loading and chartered to load at that date have a capacity for carrying, in crude equivalent, 150,000 barrels. The exports from the two ports up to September 14th, amounted to 135,059,998 gallons, as against 124,973,020 gallons, of refined, the same time last year; and against to crude exports were 132,617 gallons, as against 12,409,878 gallons last year. The excess of refined and crude exports taken together, over last year, and crude exports over the same time last year, amounts to 39,5,017 barrels in crude equivalent, or about ten days' production. The average exports per day in crude equivalent up to September 14, this year, amount to 18,050 barrels. The statement so generally made in the earlier part of the present year, that last year's exports had overloaded all foreign markets, is not prevented an increase of 225,017 barrels exports up to September 14th, as stated above.

"DAY OF ATONEMENT."

The Special Service in the Jewish Synagogues—Synopsis of a Discourse by Rabbi Eger.

Among the interesting discourses delivered in the Jewish Synagogues on Sunday evening, as preparatory to the Day of Atonement, was that of Rabbi Eger, of the new organization that meets at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny. The discourse created considerable interest in Hebrew circles, and a brief synopsis of its leading points is herewith given.

The passage of Scripture selected for a text was, "They that hope in God shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint."

The Rabbi commenced his discourse with an appropriate reference to the solemn occasion upon which they had met and the spirit of humility and deep penitence, that should rule in every heart. Their presence was an evidence of the wish to climb the celestial hills and breathe the spiritual mountain air, that gave life to the soul. They acknowledged their weakness and their realization of the necessity of some inspiration to ward off the languor which that weakness might lead to.

The Rabbi then proceeded to argue that man, feeling this weakness, was promised strength through hope. It was not that hope that God had implanted within the human breast by which man was to receive this promised strength. It was the hope in God that renewed the strength, so that man spiritually might "mount up with wings as eagles."

This hope must repose in God, but the sacrifice offered must not be a vicarious one. If man had sinned he could not make God the scapegoat. Faith alone could not purify. A barren belief unsupported by a reasonable basis was of no avail. Deeds were required more than a blind confession of faith in a dogma, that reason condemned; for reason was the chief ornament with which man was endowed. If then man fell into the snares of sin, he should indulge in a firm hope in God and endeavor to extricate himself, and this hope would bring him strength. Thus while man attempted to clear himself before a God of justice and a God of mercy he received direct help to enable him to throw off the burdensome yoke of sin—he would become afraid with God.

In considering the next clause "they shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint," the Rabbi held, the path was figurative. If man mounted up in spirit as on eagle's wings and secured strength; yet in youth, he "run" through this world unscathed by the scorching heats, the droughts, the drenching rains that might pour down upon him as he pursued the way of right. He ran without weariness. Then, when time gilded by and the laxity of age came on, the speed of youth was abated, and then the running was reduced to walking, but the hope in God would so strengthen the pilgrim to the heavenly Canaan that he would never faint by the way; the pilgrim was enabled to maintain his walk of life on the eternal land was reached, and hope was realized, strength was constant. Such was the strength that was given to all those that indulged in the scriptural "hope in God."

After thus dwelling upon what the hope mentioned in the text was, and amplifying with beauty of illustration its points noted, the Rabbi concluded by saying, "With these words of his communion with our ancestors' devotions; that hope will lead us through the sacred day; that hope will fortify our failing strength, and when the sun will set again at the conclusion of our devotional service it will be for us the dawn of a morning of forgiveness, and that God whom all Israel with us adores, the God upon whom all the children of Israel, although now dispersed over the various parts of the habitable globe, will have called at the termination of the "to-morrow," and in whose abundant mercy we all trust, He will give us strength. He will renew us, that our better feelings will awaken in us. In Him let us trust, in Him confide, into His hands we safely commit our spirits, and with our spirits our bodies also, "For they that trust in God shall renew their strength." Oh, God! we do hope in Thee. Thou alone art our salvation. Amen."

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Edwin Adams commenced an engagement at the Opera House last evening before a large and appreciative audience. The play chosen for the occasion was "Hamlet," Mr. Adams, of course, enacting the role of the Danish Prince, in which he has made himself an enviable reputation. We look upon Mr. Adams as one of the finest actors at present on the stage, his personations being invariably characterized by careful and painstaking study and great finish. There are few, possibly one or two, who can rival him in the character, and the frequent evidences of appreciation bestowed upon him last evening in the way of applause were very flattering indeed. Too much can hardly be said of the support Mr. Adams received by the company. Mr. Ellsler as Polonius," Mr. Goldthold as Ghost," Mr. Price as "Laertes," Miss Troy as "Ophelia," Mrs. Baker as "Gertrude the Queen" and Miss Katie Bakerjas "Ouric" acquitted themselves especially well; while Messrs. Marble and Johnson, as "Gravediggers," Mr. Graham as "Claudius the King," Mr. Egbert as "Horatio" and Mr. Hickson as "First Actor" performed their respective parts quite creditably. As a whole, the piece was well rendered.

The play for to-night is "Wild Oats." Mr. Adams sustains the character of *Rover* in which he is unrivaled.

THE HIPPODROME.—Barnum's great Roman Hippodrome, announced to exhibit in Union Park, Allegheny, for a few days, commencing one week from to-day, is certainly the most wonderful and pleasing entertainment ever witnessed in this or any other city in this country previous to Mr. Barnum's present immense undertaking. Nothing approaching it in magnitude and magnificence has ever been shown here. The New York *Sun* contained the following item concerning it while on exhibition in that city: "The enterprise is unique, the furniture, decorations and equipments are superb, and the spectacle of enchanting magnificence. The view is almost bewildering, and in the course of the performance of the afternoon or evening, visitors can be accommodated at one time, with unobstructed view of the arena. The grand curve that 'between ten and twelve thousand persons will be seated. Parallels and comparisons, its variety of picturesque costumes; the Roman Chariot Races in which beautiful young women are the contestants; horse races with female riders; horse races with male riders; displays of incredible strength; gymnastic feature; hurdle races; and many other novel and exciting exhibitions go to make up a show that may well challenge the world for its equal, to say nothing of the interesting collection of zoological specimens contained in the vast enclosure."

Mossoal and Dramatic.

KATIE PUTNAM and her company are doing the South.

JEFFERSON and old "Rip Van Winkle" are in Michigan valley.

THE Musical Festival at Munich, last week, had a chorus of more than 5,000 voices.

LAWRENCE BARRETT was presented with a goldmounted cane, at Bloomington, Illinois, last week.

THE theatrical call boy is likened unto astronomers, because he often gazes on and communes with "stars."

MRS. JENNY VAN ZANDT, of the Kellogg English Opera Company, left Liverpool on Thursday last *en route* for this country.

"LES MORMONS A PARIS," recently produced in the French capital, has introduced into the performance of it the air "John Brown's Body."

One of the "Black Crook" ballet girls fell on the footlights, at Saratoga, a few evenings since, but escaped burning from the fact that she had nothing on which could take fire.

PHILADELPHIA, according to the critics, does not admire Olive Logan's new plays. The second, "Will and a Way," is said to be an improvement on the former, but is nevertheless full of faults. "The Woman Who Talks," had no plot.

THE name of Virginie Dejazet has just appeared prominently before the public on the occasion of the seventy-first anniversary of her *debut* at the Theatre des Capucines, at

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1874.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.
Twenty-second District.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
Twenty-third District.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.
STATE SENATE.
Forty-second District,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.
Forty-fourth District,
NO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins township.
Forty-fifth District,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
First District,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.
Second District,
CHARLES JEREMY.
JAMES ONSLOW.
Fourth District,
D. B. MORRISON,
E. J. PAINWRIGHT,
S. P. McCORD.
JAMES LARIMER.
Fifth District,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
H. K. SAMPLE.
Sixth District,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.
JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Esq.
COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¼@109¾.

A VERY important patent case, involving the reissue of a patent, with enlarged claims, for a nail separator, is in progress of adjustment at Washington. Several of our Pittsburgh firms are interested.

THE Lord Mayor of Dublin and wife are to visit New York soon, and the Aldermen of that city are already preparing themselves for the grand dinners and elaborate suppers at the city's expense, that are to be features of the reception and entertainment.

THERE is to be a boiler test, at the Franklin Institute Exhibition-in Philadelphia. It will be of the kind known as the "Evaporative Test," and will be conducted by experts. Our boiler makers may gather reputation by having some of their work submitted, in competition.

THE New York *Herald* is occasionally a "leetle too smart." It telegraphed a proposition to McEnery and Kellogg that each resign, and permit a new election, designing this weak invention to be a method of peace. McEnery, having nothing to resign, promptly accepted the suggestion of this "mutual friend." Kellogg sent a stinging reply, to the effect that an election for Legislature was about to be held, and if there was any wrong it would have full power to rectify it. If there is a way to help rebels, the *Herald* is very sure to find it out.

THE case involving the discharge of two prisoners in Philadelphia, to which we have twice referred, was brought before a full bench on Saturday, when Judge Paxson made a statement of his action, showing that with the record as he found it, he could not do differently than discharge the prisoners, and that he did order their discharge. Judge Ludlow testified to the correctness of the record, and to the correctness of the action of Judge Paxson The responsibility of what was done was very clearly put on counsel, who had allowed two terms of Court to pass without having the prisoners brought to trial, and this counsel was McCandless, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

PRESIDENT PORTER, of Yale College, has been saying some things about the public schools, and preparatory institutions, that meet our views precisely. He objects to the prominence given to Latin and Greek, and claims that much of the time devoted to these studies is sheer waste. He ascribes the prejudice that has grown up in this country against classical education to this overplus of Greek and Latin. Routine, the cultivation of merely verbal memory, and formal examinations are also severely censured. He would have those who are to be teachers trained in the science of Elementary instruction. All of which we commend—merely suggesting right here, that our High School has a terrible preponderance of Latin.

AS A stimulus to the good friends who may feel like trying a balloon voyage when Barnum gets here, we may mention that a French aeronaut and wife made a trip recently, that may be called adventurous. Owing to high wind, the authorities at Calais, where the ascent was to be made, prevented their taking possession of the balloon; but they were taunted with cowardice, and in desperation proceeded to the balloon, and started. They were borne up up $5,000 feet, and moved toward Norway, at great speed, through the night. In the morning they came down and attracted the attention of a fishing vessel, which sent out a boat, and after much trouble rescued them. We do not hope that adventurers from this city will have a voyage so perilous, however grand it may be.

ALL the indications point to a very heated canvass in New York. It is already published that one of Tilden's intimates declared that he was the only person who "could or would dare pardon Tweed," and that Tilden was present when the remark was made, and "smiled sweetly" on the utterer. The report puts the Democratic candidate in rather a bad position. To openly and distinctly deny that he would pardon Tweed would turn "the boys" against him, and make sure his defeat. To admit it, would disgust the masses of honest people, who think Tweed got no more than he deserved, and so compass his defeat in that direction. It is a dilemma, and his friends seek to deny the entire conversation as the best means out; but the misfortune is, that several papers had the report at the same time.

PRESIDENT GRANT, having suppressed the New Orleans rebellion, has directed steps to be taken that must certainly meet every reasonable wish of the Southern people, so far as Federal officers are concerned. When the Southern people in small towns, bring reasonable assurances that Federal appointees are unfitted for their position, or that they misuse the powers vested in them, such officials will be removed, and others appointed who will meet the wishes of all fair minded men. It is not the President's wish, nor that of the Republican party, that the South should be unfairly treated; but when this is done, it is proposed to permit no insurrections, or rebellions, whatever the pretence may be. Of course, in making these changes, great care will be taken not to play into the hands of the ultra rebel element South.

WE are greatly surprised that so judicious a paper as the *Chronicle*, of this city, should assume that Kellogg ought to resign and submit his claims along with those of McEnery to a new election. He is recognized as Governor, has been in power two years, and is sustained by the President. McEnery is merely a claimant, with nothing to lose and all to gain by agreeing to such a proposition, while Kellogg has all to lose and nothing to gain. All else aside, the example of such a concession would be extremely bad. The precedent that would thus be established would be availed of by every discontented faction at the South, till misrule and murder would be the rule, and order and quiet the exception. The true way to remedy such affairs as that at New Orleans is to suppress them, thus teaching the people that their first duty is to obey the law.

THE disposition of the Governors of Southern States to resist Federal interference, in the way of controlling the White Leaguers, does not speak highly for their sagacity. For months past, warnings of the preparations that were being made to attack Republican whites and negroes have been sounded through the land; and all the while these well-warned Governors sat in blissful quiet, neither remonstrating nor taking measures to prevent the outrages being perpetrated. When at last the evil actually occurs, they are unable to protect peaceful citizens. The President steps in and gives notice to the White Leaguers that he will repress them if their violence is continued—and forthwith these valiant Governors remonstrate that they are interfered with, are abundantly able to repress the outrages, and more of the same sort. The President has assured one of these remonstrant gentlemen that the Federal exercise of authority in their States does not prevent the exercise of any power they may have—and that the more effectually they suppress outrages, the less he will interfere.

THE New Orleans *Republican* gives the history of the collapse of the McEnery "government" with a conciseness that is amusing. But the dramatic features of this statement are worthy of notice. It says: "The new rebellion, so successfully inaugurated by Messrs. Penn and Ogden, has experienced as sudden a vicissitude with the arrival of General Emory and Mr. McEnery. The latter came to the city on Wednesday night, expecting to leap into the already prepared seat in the chair of State. As he sailed majestically out of the car in the Jackson depot, amid the plaudits of expectant friends, the fervid eloquence of Jonas and the blare of brass instruments, there stepped from the other end of the same car a quiet, elderly gentleman, accompanied by his staff and a few persons who evidently did not relish the political mockery taking place elsewhere. That was General Emory. He repaired to his quarters, gave orders, listened patiently to a great deal of sophistical trash about the 'will of the people,' Grant's mistake in issuing an order in a matter in which he was not thoroughly informed, and finally closed the whole business out by ordering one of his officers to seize the State House and disperse the mushroom concern that has been lording it over an unarmed, defenseless people for two or three days," and so ended the "rebellion."

ITALIAN POLITICS.

The notes of joy which greeted the successive triumphs of Victor Emmanuel, as little by little, aided now by France and then by Prussia, and finally by himself, he conquered Italian unity, doubtless expressed the flattering hopes of the Italian people that the day of freedom from political ills had come, and now all would be ease, plenty and peace. That unity, and the Government of their choice, would bring duties, responsibilities and burdens they did not think. Hence they greeted the new order of things, and fell back into their old apathy. The Government, more vigorous and progressive, sought to modernize the institutions and administration of the country, and with it to rouse the latent spirit and vigor of the people. Recent statements of the situation show that not only have the efforts of the Government been but slightly successful, but there are elements of grave danger apparent.

The people have shown but little appreciation of the electoral privilege, the tax of $7.50, upon which its annual exercise depends being too much for Italian apathy to overcome. The political situation is discussed with vehement earnestness; but when the voting time arrives, less than one third the number of patriotic voters, whose very lives might have been thought a sacrifice too small to secure the electoral privilege, are found at the polls. The law requires at least one-third the legal number of votes to elect members of Parliament,—and thus it often happens that districts are unrepresented because the necessary number of votes is not cast. Thus Parliament is frequently without a quorum, and as it can only act when a majority of its whole number is present, weeks and months elapse without Parliamentary action. Thus the Legislative department of the Government renders but fragmentary service to the country. The Catholic Church promotes this condition of affairs by advising its adherents to avoid the polls. The policy is shrewd and masterly, as tending to bring the Government into confusion, and, thus, to cripple it, and necessitate a change of some kind.

The public debt is another element of danger. The kingdom has assumed the indebtedness of the principalities that have been absorbed, and the aggregate debt thus rolled up, with that directly incurred by the Government, has become so large that the annual revenue falls short of the expenses by $40,000,000 a year. A tax of $127,000,000 levied on church property in 1867 has resulted in the confiscation of nearly all that was levied upon; the State railways have been sold at half their cost; the monopoly of the tobacco trade has been sold to a French company; and after all kinds of devices, the deficit still continues. Between 1867 and 1871, the debt increased $450,000,000, amounting, in the latter year, to $1,894,037,035, and has since continually increased, being now very near equal to the debt of this country. Brigandage has increased of late, and a conspiracy to overthrow the monarchy was recently discovered.

All this bodes ill for Italy. The relieving feature to it all is the effort being made to diffuse education. Yet even here, notwithstanding $3,000,000 are expended annually by the Government, the results are not yet very encouraging. Throughout the Kingdom, an average of 643 out of 1,000 cannot read or write. Yet the Government is evidently proceeding on the idea that its future is bound up in this educational issue; if it can educate its people it will stand—if not, it must fall. Hence, it is concentrating its energy on this subject. Its army is a source of great expense; but with the system prevailing in Europe, it cannot reduce its strength. Altogether, Italy is engaged in a struggle of doubtful issue. The Government is far ahead of the people. If it fails, liberty, enterprise and progress will be delayed in that unhappy country for many centuries to come.

THE PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

We wish to warn the manufacturers of this city and State that we have not had a political canvass in ten years in which principles vital to what has been called "the Pennsylvania System," protection to American industry, have been more directly, vigorously, or hopefully assailed than is being done at the present time. Hitherto there has been no substantial party unity in favor of free trade, while the Republican party has been the staunch friend and advocate of protection. Here and there, in isolated localities, men have been elected to Congress by Democrats in the interests of free trade, and in a rare instance, a free trade Republican has been found. But this year, the Democratic party seems to have determined to make a clear issue on this subject, and have done so as pronounced free traders. Their utterances in that direction are decided and positive, while even in this State, they have failed to record a clear and unmistakably protectionist policy. The significance of this is just as real as is that of their utterances against the Civil Rights bill. It is not a mere hap hazard affair, a drifting of Convention after Convention into a stereotyped form of expression. It means that the leaders of the party have concluded to join hands with those who have been for so many years the enemies of American industry. Their struggle is made in the hope that certain interests may be prospered by breaking down our manufactories.

The arguments, or cries, made use of in this warfare are despicable. "Are a few to be protected forever?" "If they cannot stand now, will they ever stand?" "Shall a few be enriched at the expense of the many?" How long has this element of protection been a consecutive feature of our national policy? We have been a nation nearly one hundred years, has protection absorbed half, three-fourths, or nine-tenths of that time? Less than fifteen years have been allowed our manufacturers—to do what? Concentrate capital, build furnaces, forges, mills, manufactories, open mines, gather up the thousand and one items that are necessary to economical manufacture, and then go forth and compete against Europe. Much of this time was necessarily lost in mere preparation; much money has been sunk in experiments that were essential to develop cheaper methods of work. Yet withal, our iron industries have grown, until they are the pride of the country, and the wonder and fear of Europe. All in fifteen years. Are they not worth preserving, maintaining, upholding? The Democratic party says "no." The Republican party says "yes;" and this is, the present Fall, the most important issue presented to our people.

Our manufacturers have given attention to this subject, and cannot fail to know all that is involved in it. Throw down protection, and open our doors to free trade, and at once a life and death struggle will commence between them and Europe. The aggregate capital of England, the accumulation of more years than our Government has had of existence, will be used to break down our industries. Goods will be sold here far below the cost of manufacture, and when our mills and manufactories are closed, and competition is crushed out, prices will go up, and lost capital will be speedily regained. This has been done and will be done again. We commend to our manufacturers, and workmen who live because of our manufacturing thrift, the undeniable fact that the Democracy are more united in favor of free trade now than they have been for many years past; that even here the support of their candidates means the support of this doctrine. We call attention to the subject thus specifically that we may early invite all interested to an independent examination of the facts. Is it wise for our manufacturers to support a party that allows only fifteen years to get ready to fight the combined capital of Europe?

BOOK NOTICES.

A FLOATING CITY AND THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS By Jules Verne. Translated from the French. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

There is a wonderful charm about Verne's writings that makes them interesting always. The present volume gives a description of a journey across the Atlantic on the Great Eastern—"The Floating City"—woven into the form of a story. The simple incidents of the voyage are so pleasantly portrayed, and there is such a breezy freshness about the book, that one is loth to lay it down unfinished. The second part is a story of some blockade runners, who operated on the Southern coast during the war, and whose adventures are wrought into a story of never-failing interest. The book is richly illustrated and very handsomely gotten up as well, and either for presentation or the library would be appropriate.

THE CRUSADERS. By George W. A. Cox, author of History of Greece, &c. Published by Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by John W. Pittock & Co.

Public attention is just now called to the "Crusaders" by reason of the name being applied to the modern reformers who are working in the Temperance cause. This work, though small, gives in brief but clearly, a full history of all the crusades of early times, with a review of the causes that led to them, and the results of the religious wars which they stirred up, and the ultimate good effect on the world. The work is written with a facile pen, and the information it gives is classified and systematized in a way that greatly assists the reader in recalling, after the book is laid down, the main features of the crusades. It is a little volume that should be in every library alongside the standard histories—for it well deserves a place there.

JUSTIN HARLEY, A Romance of Old Virginia. By John Esten Cooke, illustrated by W. L. Sheppard. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia.

This is a highly wrought romance of life in Virginia in the days of slavery, first families and big plantations. It is of the sensational order, the hero being a young man of good fortune, but crossed in love early in life, and rendered interestingly melancholy and morose for years until a new angel crosses his path. The incidents that fill up the narrative are of the highly spiced character.

WOMAN BEFORE THE LAW. By John Proffat, LL B., of the New York Bar. Published by G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York. For sale in Pittsburgh by John W. Pittock & Co.

This little volume belongs to the series of popular manuals on leading subjects which this house is putting out. It is uniform with the others. It gives in clear, succinct form, and with a full knowledge of the subject, the condition of women before the law. The legal rights of women, married or widowed, are set forth in terse, vigorous, compact style, that is as interesting as it is instructive.

LITTLE BOOTS By Jennie Harrison, published by Dodd & Mead, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co.

This is one of the Cumberstone series of Sunday School library works, and gives the history of a juvenile who was trained in the way he should go, and eventually won the esteem of the people and settled down as a minister. The work is rather on the namby-pamby style, but its aim, though badly carried out in the details, is a good one.

IRIS TO HIM EVER. A novel by F. W. R. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by John W. Pittock & Co.

A society novel, in which three dashing young gentlemen and a trio of rarely beautiful and accomplished young ladies,—and a superabundance of money all around—mingle in love scenes and wind up in hymeneal harmony. It will doubtless find readers among the class for whom it was made.

LORD OR HIMSELF. A novel. By Francis H. Underwood. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

This is a story of life in Kentucky just before the breaking out of the war. The hero, reduced to poverty, but of a noble family, is lifted from his indolent ease, and becomes Lord of himself by thorough study and discipline, under the influence of love—the object of his affections being a surpassingly beautiful heiress. The book is healthful in its tone, and the plot sustained in an interesting way.

HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF PHILIP THE SECOND, KING OF SPAIN. By Wm. H. Prescott. New and revised edition, with the author's latest corrections and additions. Edited by John Foster Kirk. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

This is volume I of the three which will be taken up with the history of Phillip. It is a continuation of the superb library edition which Messrs. Lippincott & Co. are putting out, of the works of this great author, and master of the purest English.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Vol. 13, from January 1874, to July 1874.

The admirers of this sterling magazine will be glad to have the monthly parts thus neatly put together in a volume, that contains more of a literary variety than half of the books published.

POLITICAL

THE Democracy of the eighteenth Congressional district have repudiated the Hon. Milton Speer, and nominated W. S. Stenger, of Franklin county, and editor of the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*.

GENERAL TOOMBS ON THE THIRD TERM, some ten days ago, declared that he was in favor of trying it with General Grant. Now he is ready to fight once more "the minions of the atrocious despotism at Washington." General Toombs has had enough of President Grant.

THE Prohibitionists of Beaver county have nominated the following ticket: President Judge, Thorton A. Shinn; Assembly, D. R. Blain, J. C. Evans; Commissioner, Abner Morton; Poor House Director, John Potts; Auditor, Abram Bestwick; Trustees of Academy, J. I. Frazier, J. H. Dungan.

PERSONAL.

THE Princess of Wales is termed by the London *Hornet* "the hardest working woman in the land."

PETER II, of Brazil, is said to be the richest monarch in the world, and there are many who would like to be Peter two.

IT is reported that the Empress of Russia will go to England shortly on account of the occurrence of an important event in the family of the Duke of Edinburgh.

BAZAINE will live in London, and has taken the apartments on King street, St. James, that were once occupied by Napoleon III. in the days when he was called Prince Louis.

EX GOVERNORS BIGLER, Curtin and Pollock, of Pennsylvania, will visit the Indiana State Exposition, at Indianapolis, on the 23d instant, in the interest of the Centennial Exposition.

THE town of Steuben, Maine, preserves in its archives an autograph receipt of the late James Gordon Bennett for $18.70, being his munificent remuneration for two and a half months of school teaching in 1816.

MR. THURLOW WEED is understood to have completed and made ready for the press the first volume of his autobiography. It will be the most eagerly sought of any work of its kind ever published in this country.

The New York *Herald* says that the general contour of the face of Lizzie Munger, the Greenpoint nurse who killed infant Jacob Hagar, is not improved "by a salient carbuncle on the left side of her head."

LORD DUNMORE, the last royal Governor of Virginia, had a daughter born in the colony not long before he left, whom he named, in honor of the colony, Virginia, and who is still living in England, at the advanced age of ninety-nine.

IT is reported as a singular fact that three grand-daughters of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, married into the British peerage. The last surviving sister was the Duchess of Leeds, who died some months ago.

THE descendants of Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Massachusetts Colony, who died in 1788, held their third annual reunion in Worcester on Wednesday. About one hundred and forty persons were present, including members of the family residing in Boston. Interesting addresses were made and many pleasant reminiscences related.

GEN. CUSTER, in addition to his splendid military reputation, is acquiring fame as a collector of wild beasts and rattlesnakes, of which a large consignment recently arrived in New York. These trophies were mostly captured in the Black Hills. A very large porcupine is confined in a box in company with a meek looking badger, while another cage contains a pair of hawks. General Custer's little menagerie also boasts of its specimens of the jack rabbit, bearing a strong resemblance to the English hare.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THERE were reported for the week 546 deaths, 438 births, 113 marriages and 42 still births in New York city.

AND the Kelsey case survives. They have so few events of that sort near Riverhead that they cannot smother one.

A MINNESOTA minister who said that the grasshoppers were a plague sent to punish the Grangers is coming East to find another pulpit.

JUDGE WALTON, of the Supreme Court of Maine, has decided that the liquor law is in full force in that State. The argument for its supposed repeal has not, in his opinion, the merit of plausibility.

CLAUDE DUVAL has been outdone in gallantry by Arkansas highwaymen, who after requesting the passengers of five stage coaches to hand over their valuables, treated the ladies to a box of grapes which they found among the packages.

"THE Mississippi," says Mr. Emerson, "swallows the Missouri, the Illinois, the Ohio and other rivers, and does not widen its channel; so the Anglo-American race absorbs thousands of Germans, French, Irish and English, and remains unchanged in its characteristics."

THE importation of dried fruit into this country is increasing annually. A dealer in New York estimates that the total amount imported will exceed $15,000,000 per annum, of which $5,000,000 worth is of prunes, $5,000,000 is of raisins, and the remaining $5,000,000 worth is made up of currants, figs, apricots, &c.

THE Amoskeag Company of Manchester, Vt., has turned out 500 steam fire engines since the year 1859. In addition to the large number sold in this country, a number have gone abroad. London, England, has two; Amon, Russia, one; Shanghai, China, one; Sydney, N. S. W.; Lima, Peru; Copiapo, Chili, have each one.

HARDLY a year passes by without some new use for paper being discovered, the possibilities of that article seeming yet undeveloped. It is now used very successfully for making buggy boxes, baskets, belting for machinery, boats, clothing, and household materials, and in some branches of trade it is rapidly superseding wood in the manufacture of fancy articles.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL has prohibited postmasters from soliciting orders, outside of their respective offices, for postage stamps, envelopes, etc.; or from using such postal supplies for the discharge of private debts. Hereafter no "requisition for 'special request envelopes' will be honored by the Department unless the party for whom the envelopes are ordered resides or is engaged in business within the delivery of an office of a post-master making the requisition."

ONE of the most interesting features of the "City of Peking" is the condensing apparatus, an invention of the engineer Lighthall. This is able to furnish five thousand gallons of fresh water daily, at a temperature of fifty degrees Fahrenheit. The process is simple. Steam, drawn from the great boilers, is aerated, filtered, and passed into the vacuum chamber. By a special process the air is withdrawn, and the heat of the condensed steam rushes out to restore equilibrium of temperature, and leaves the water fresh and cool.

THE estimated number of canaries imported into the different ports of America prior to 1871 was 200,000; in 1871-'72 there were imported 150,000; in 1872-'3, 250,000; in 1873-'4, 300,000; total number imported, 900,000. The number of birds raised yearly in America about equals the number lost through various causes, so that the total of 900,000 is substantially correct for the number of canaries now in this country. Of all other birds of both song and plumage there are about 100,000, making the grand total of cage birds of all kinds in America 1,000,000.

FOREIGN NOTES.

BY A RECENT order of the British War Office every Waterloo soldier will henceforth receive a pension of eighteen pence a day, and it is hoped this will keep the veterans from beggary.

M. HAUTMULLE, of Paris, has taken strychnine. The only thing odd in it is that he bought this strychnine in the year 1870, intending to poison the wine he left at his country house, in hopes the Prussians would drink it.

THERE are 728,000,000 gallons of beer consumed annually in England. In Germany the number of gallons is 146,000,000 of beer and 121,500,000 of wine. Frenchmen drink every year 51,800,000 gallons of beer and 600,000,000 of wine. In the United States the annual consumption of beer is 297,000,000 gallons, 23,000,000 of wine, and 78,000,000 of distilled spirits. The value of all this liquor represents $2,000,000, and the amount of capital invested in its production amounts to $2,000,000,000.

THE Chateau of Amboise, long the residence of the Kings of France, is now little better than a mass of ruins. Up to 1852 it was the property of Louis Phillippe. A vote of the Republican Assembly declared this the property of the State, it being considered a part of the Crown property, which could not be alienated to any member of the late Monarch's family. Napoleon III. confirmed the vote, and has ever since been severely blamed for the confiscation of the property, although the act was due to the National Legislature.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH. CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873.....$778,351 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, on January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. R. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

How the Microscopic Floscularia Feeds.

She cannot go in search of food, for she is firmly anchored to one spot, and has no wheels to set in motion to form a current to bring food to her; so we will carefully watch and see how she captures her prey. Here comes a little floating monad. Ah, it is caught among the bristly filaments, and flies wildly about as if bewildered; but, instead of retreating and getting away, it goes down, down, until it reaches the wide opening. This opening is surmounted by the five lobes which bear the filaments, but it is not the Floscule's mouth; the mouth is situated lower down, and works something like a steel-trap. Well, the little monad has got into this opening and seems to have recovered from its fright, as there is plenty of room for it to float about here; but the Floscule is now on the alert, the monad is doomed! If it tries to escape, those lobes that stand up so innocent-like, with their beautiful fan shaped filaments, immediately curve over and close the opening. This movement of the Floscule usually sends the little monad close to that terrible steel-trap, when it is snapped up in a moment. Our ears are so heavy and dull, or we might fairly hear the click of her teeth, so large and voracious does she appear.—*"Microscopic Architects," in Popular Science Monthly for October.*

THE PIPER.

The dews were on the hedges,
The mist was on the mead,
When down among the sedges
I wrought my pipe of reed.
I blew my pipe with power.
Men only cursed the sound
That woke them when the hour
Brought back their labor's round.

The scythe was in the barley,
The sickle in the wheat;
The pipe I made so early
Had lost its tone so sweet.
And weary man and maiden,
Upon the glowing soil,
My reed pipe fell upbraiding
That lightened not their toil.

The men had left their mowing,
The maids to bind the sheaves;
I took me for my blowing
A wheat-straw stripped of leaves.
And cares all ceased to cumber,
No voice was now upraised;
I piped them all to slumber,
And in their dreams was praised.
—*F. W. B., in the Galaxy for October.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSENBAUM & CO.,

78 AND 80

Market Street,

OFFER

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

New AND Desirable Goods.

Sweeping Reductions

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

NOVELTIES

In Ladies', Misses' and Children's

HATS,

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Velvets, Velveteens,

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Sash Ribbons at 25c.

A Full Line of

HOSIERY,

From 10 & 12½c up.

GENTS' HALF HOSE,

75c per Dozen and Upwards.

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Beaded Trimmings,

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Corsets! Corsets! Corsets

25 Different Styles, from 50c up.

Prices and styles to suit every body.

Silk Scarfs, 22c each.

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BEST MAKES, ALL COLORS.

Real Perinod Gloves, $1.50.

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STEAM FITTERS.

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AND

MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES

Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa. OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.

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Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe,

Wholesale and retail dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.

Office & Works, 240 Rebecca Street, Allegheny.

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128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole.
400 " Springfield oak sole.
300 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of Saddler and Shoemakers stock, wholesale and retail.

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Desires to state that he has now on exhi DRY GOODS, bought during the past wee selected with unusual care by two of our large shipments of Goods that we have a that were contracted for during the unu sortments in the different departments of BARGAINS.

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Everything new and desirable. An immense stock of stock and the best bargains in Dress Silks we have ev

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All materials, styles and qualities, at unusually low pr

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MILLINERY

Latest styles in Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bon shades in Trimming Silks, Satins, Velvets, &c.

All Departments of the Lowest Cash

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

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We are now receiving our EARLY FALL STOCK of

NEW GOODS

and invite particular attention to the following lines opening this week:

Ladies' Muslin Undergarments

All Sizes and New Styles.

Misses Muslin Undergarments, ALL SIZES.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Merino Vests and Drawers,

ALL GRADES.

Merino Undershirts, Felt and Satin Quilted Skirts, CORSETS, French, German, American makes. CORSET COVERS. Ladies' New Style English Walking Jackets and Cloaks Braided and Richly Trimmed, Misses' and Children's

SAQUES, BEADED LACES,

Head Fringes, Ornaments and Buttons.

BLACK GROS GRAIN DRESS SILKS, At Popular Prices.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE SILKS.
BLACK CLOAKING & TRIMMING VELVETS.

Cloth Shades Trimming Velvets,

New Shades Mignon, Trimming Ribbons, Hat Scarfs, Neck Scarfs, &c., &c. Plaid and Plain Sash Ribbons. Embroidered Robes.

FELT, STRAW AND CHIP HATS

In all the Newest Shapes.

French Flowers, Roses and Buds, Ostrich Plumes, Feathers and Birds.

JET FRINGES,
Ornaments and Slides
for Bonnet and Hat Trimmings, Beaded and Chenille Spot Nett, Real Thread Nett, Lace Veils, Point, Point Antique and Valenciennes Laces and Edgings, Black Thread Laces, Bands, Neck Ruchings, Hamburg Embroideries, Tidies, Lambrequins and Napkins. Full lines Alexander, Hardy & Thomson's

Seamless and Victoria Kid Gloves,

In Opera and New Cloth Shades, 1 to 6 Button.

Men and Boys' Fall and Winter UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, all qualities.

Fine Dress Shirts, New Neck Wear, Suspenders, Half Hose, Linen Collars and Cuffs.

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Open on Saturday Night till 8 o'clock.

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DRESS GOODS,

Summer Silks and Black Hernanis, VERY CHEAP.

Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at

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No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

FIRST ARRIVAL,
CHOICEST STYLES.

BODY BRUSSELS.

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Two & Three Ply Ingrains &c.

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L. H. SMITH & CO.

49 SIXTH ST.,

Manufacturers and Dealers

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New Cone Furnaces

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Common Fronts and Grates,

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It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.

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Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tuck 'n's Patent Alarm Till, Grocer Fixtures. Scales repaired.

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25 bales Wisconsin Hops
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25 bags Timothy Seed
1 car load Peerless Wrapping Paper.
1 car load White Lime.

To arrive—

2 cars White Oats.
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Our specialty now is the placing of large lots of WOOL, and invite correspondence with those holding.

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New Black Dress Silks; all the new Fall colors in Colo er offered.

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AT 11 CENTS, 4-4 Bleached Muslin, as good as the usual 12½c Muslins now being sold.

AT 12½ CENTS, 42 inch Bleached Pillow Case Muslin.

AT 50 CENTS, 27 inch Fine All Wool Cashmeres—Choice New shades.

NEW BLACK CASHMERES, 40 and 45 inches wide. Exceptionally Low.

Unusual Value

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At 37½c, 50c and 60c.

NEW BLACK PURE MOHAIRS, at 60c, 75c, 87c and $1.

NEW BLACK GROS GRAIN DRESS SILK, at $1.25, an absolute bargain.

NEW FINE BLACK CASHMERE SILKS, from 62 to $1.

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New Plain De Bege,
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Collections made on all points of the United States.
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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 22, 1874.

The improved outlook for business that has been noted still continues. The currency in the Eastern banks has been considerably reduced in volume, but it has gone West to be used in moving the crops. Other than this, there is no unusual feature. In all directions, there are cheering assurances of improvement in all kinds of business, and a feeling of confidence and buoyancy is obviously supplanting that of depression that existed but a few months ago. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, discussing the subject, says: "There is this much certain, that the lowest point must be first touched before there can be a revival that will be permanent, and a depreciation of 40 per cent. in less than a year inspires the hope that that is the furthest point downward, and the movement hereafter will be upward. It is certainly devoutly to be hoped that this more cheerful view of the situation will be verified in both fact and prophecy. But the *New York Tribune* fears it would be difficult to specify the particular branches of trade or industry that are either active or prosperous just now. While some improvement may have taken place here and there in the line of activity in trade it has generally been at the expense of a reduction in prices. The upward movement will naturally be slow and will come only through patience, economy and self-denial. Much aid, however, is afforded in a cheerful spirit and will to see things on their bright side"

There is a moderate increase in the imports at New York, though the gain is much less than had been expected. The total for the month of August shows an increase of less than two million dollars upon the figures of August, 1873. This is the more remarkable as the comparison is with a period of last year during which there was a manifest depression in this trade. In August, 1873, there were almost forty-three million dollars—nearly ten millions above the total of $33,043,056 now returned. In 1871 the same month gave a total of $38,403,205, so that the figures now presented fall far below the average.

The redemption agency at Washington has given notice that in consequence of the exhaustion of the five per cent. fund and the failure of the National banks to make a prompt and general response to the request for an additional deposit of five per cent. on their circulation, it has become necessary to stop the redemption of National bank notes for a short time. "It is hoped the redemption will be resumed in two or three weeks." The explanation given for this inability of the Treasury Department to carry out the provisions of the Currency bill of the last session of Congress is the want of sufficient expert clerical force to expedite the work. With the present plethora of money at the bank centres, the delay in redemption is not likely to be harmful, but in an active money market it might work serious embarrassment. The present National bank circulation outstanding is $350,383,000.

Lather S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 98 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6-20s—1881—coupons	118	117¾
6-20 1862 "	113¾	113¾
6-20—1864, "	114¾	114¾
" 1865, "	115¾	115¾
" 1865 new, "	115¾	115¾
" 1867, "	116¼	116¼
" 1868—coupons.	116¾	116¾
10-40's "	115¾	115¾
Currency 6's "	117¾	117
New 5 per cents "	111¾	112
10-40's—coupons	111	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103¾	104¾
Erie	33¾	37
R. H. & R.	99	
C. C. & I. C.	1	1
Pittsburg	95	11¾
Fort Wayne	125	125
Chicago & Alton	99	104
Adams Express	105¾	106
American Express	61¾	61¾
U. S. Express	64	64
W. Fargo & Co. Express	78¾	78
Fort Wayne	92	
Panama		112
Merchants Union Express		18½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	27	27¾
Iron Mountain		19
Terre Haute	7	7

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Bid.	Asked
P. R. R	53¾	
" scrip	103¾	
Reading	56	56¾
United Co.'s of N. J.	127¾	
Oil Creek	78	
Lehigh Valley	62¾	
Central Transportation	44¾	45
N. Y. R. R.	88¾	90
P. C. & St. L. R.	30	

NEW YORK, September 21, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $59,600 and the customs receipts $485,000. Money was easy at 2@2½; prime discounts, 5@6. Sterling was quiet at 483¾@483¾ for sixty days and 486¼@486¾ for sight. Gold was steady at 109¾@109¾. The carrying rates were 1@2; loans flat. The clearings were $10,000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Railroad bonds were quiet and steady. Governments were active but slightly off. Stocks were strong all day, and buoyant and active at the close, when the highest prices of the day were made. The advance was quite general, and in some cases quite marked. Erie advanced to 37 on buoyancy of the London market and the prospect of a favorable report from the accountants this week. Union Pacific advanced to 36¾ on large dealings. Western Union advanced to 74¾. Northwest to 37½. New York Central to 101½. Rock Island to 102. St. Paul to 33¾. C. C. & I. C. to 11¾, and Ohios to 24¾. The advance in the remainder of the list was less important, and ranged from ¼ to ¾ per cent. The total transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were over 190,000 shares. Among the sales were 11,600 shares New York Central, 12,000 Erie, 48,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Northwest, 12,500 Pacific Mail, 7,000 St. Paul, 27,000 Western Union, 9,000 Wabash and 40,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117¾; 6-20s of '62, 113¾; do of '64, 114¾; do '65, 115¾; do new, 115; do of '67, 116¾; do of '68, 116¾; new 5s, 111¾; 10 40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 117.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 91; Tennessee, old, 70¾; do new, 70; Virginia, new, 30; do old, 30; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 12¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 50; Western Union Telegraph Company, 78¾; Quicksilver, 33; Adams Express, 106¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78; American Express, 61¾; United States Express, 64¼; Pacific Mail, 48; N. Y. Central, 100¾; Erie, 37; do preferred, 51 Harlem, 125; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 73; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 37; do preferred, 54½; Rock Island, 101¾; New Jersey Central, 105¼; St. Paul, 33¾; do preferred, 52½; Toledo & Wabash, 31¾; do preferred, 52½; Ft. Wayne, 93¼; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 23; Ohio & Mississippi, 24½; Chicago & Alton, 97¾; do preferred, 101; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65; Burlington & Quincy, 102; Lake Shore, 76½; Panama, 113½; Illinois Central, 89; Union Pacific, 36½; Central Pacific, 91; Quicksilver, 8¾; Hanford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾.

LONDON, September 21—5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2½ percent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £3,000. Consols: for account 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 104¾; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 104¾. N. Y. Central, 96¾; Erie, 34; do preferred, 53¾.

PARIS, September 21.—Rentes 63f 40c.

FRANKFORT, September 21.—5-20s of '62, 98¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874.

There has been nothing particularly new in commercial matters since the date of our last weekly review; business, while it is not increasing any, is not falling off, and while it is not all that could be desired, by any means, or what the more sanguine had calculated upon, it is about all that can reasonably, under existing circumstances and surroundings, be expected. In produce circles business is exceedingly dull, as has been, owing to the falling off in the fruit and green stuff trade, but there will soon be increased activity in other articles, that will fully make up for the former. Butter has improved considerably during the week, and prices are higher, and an improvement in Eggs is only a question of a little time. Cheese is firmer with an advancing tendency. There is nothing new to record in regard to Flour, with the exception that the impression appears to be gaining ground that the market has about touched bottom. In grain the past week's failures are what we have to notice in a further advance in both Corn and Oats, and a firmer feeling in Wheat, although no improvement in prices as regards the latter. Hay is dull and baled is lower. In groceries we have to report Sugars and Molasses dull. Coffee is also firmer under the influence of late advices from the source of supply. The hog product is firmer and somewhat excited again, and there has been a sharp advance in prices.

APPLES—The supply in the hands of commission merchants continues large, and consequently they are still discouraging consignments as prices are no better, farmers from the adjoining country being able to run in the present large demand; we continue to quote at $1@2 ₱ brl, according to quality and condition. These rates are for fancy apples when we have to pay freight and commissions.

ALE—There is nothing new to report; business is reported dull with a limited trade in progress. X X $8 ₱ brl to city and $9 to country. XX, $10. X and India, Ale $11. Half barrels in regular proportion.

ASHES—There is more doing, as many of the glass works have started up again, and while there is the usual dullness in the business, the inquire is mainly for small lots. Pearl and Pot prices there have been no recent changes of any consequence.

BUTTER—There has been considerable activity since the date of our last review, and with light receipts, especially in the better grades, and a supply unequal to the demand, the market has stiffened up very perceptibly and prices have advanced 2@3c. Sales of fancy are to choice within the past day or two at 27@28c, and prime to good quotable at 20@25 and common at 16@15. Very few consignments have been made to this market by the large western shippers during the week, in consequence of prices being too low, they were able to secure more remunerative rates in the east, hence, as might naturally be expected, they gave Pittsburgh the go by. Now, however that prices have advanced, we may look for increased receipts.

BROOM CORN—The market since the date of our last report has been quiet and devoid of any new or exciting feature worthy of special notice, the demand is still confined to supplying immediate wants, while prices remain unchanged.

BEANS—$2 per bush of 60 pounds for choice hand picked, which is about enough doing to establish rates—the supply is light and the same is true of the demand.

CHEESE—The market for this commodity is firm with a steady local trade, and prices are well maintained; may be quoted at 13@14 c to the trade and 15c in a small way to consumers. The demand is reported as having slacked up slightly, but it will doubtless soon revive again. Dairy Cheese, to see a common grade is a rarity, is sold out in this market. Ohio Sweitzer quotable at 20@21c, as to quality.

EGGS & POULTRY—The consumptive trade has not opened yet, nor is it to be expected much before the first of the year; now is the time, however, that the wholesale trade is getting largely. The indications are that the retail trade will be comparatively light this next year, as fruits have been so abundant and so cheap that people generally have done their own canning, and consequently will not trouble the retailer much for goods of this character.

COKE—The general position of the Coke trade remains substantially as noted in our last review, very dull and unsatisfactory, with but little prospect of an early improvement.

COPPER—The demand for manufactured Copper continues meagre, but there is a firmer feeling in sympathy with the raw article, without, however, any particular change in prices.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Business in this article has been very dull for some time past, but the improvement seems hoped for. Prices remain as prices, although an advance in hemp goods was expected.

DRIED FRUIT—There is scarcely any demand for anything in this line, and there is so little doing that there are no quotations to make again, and there has been a sharp advance in prices.

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FISH—There is more doing, as many of the glass works have started up again, and while there is the usual dullness in the business, the inquire is mainly for small lots. Pearl and Pot prices there have been no recent changes of any consequence.

FLOUR—The market is possibly a little firmer in sympathy with Wheat, as the impression appears to be gaining ground that prices are lower as they are likely to be, and the feeling at present at least, but there has been no improvement to note in the demand, and none is expected to make its quotations. We continue to quote in a jobbing way at 26.25@6.75 for Wisconsins; $7@7.50 for new and old Minnesota; $7.50@8 for red winter wheat. In a wholesale way, well-known red winter wheat brands of Ohio and Indiana flour are being quoted at $6.50@7.50, while unknown brands are hard to dispose of at any price. Old stock Minnesota flours are still holding at the figures given almost forty-three million dollars—nearly ten millions above the total of $33,043,056 now returned. In 1871 the same month gave a total of $38,403,205, so that the figures now presented fall far below the average.

FEED—Bran, 90@$1 ₱ cwt; Middlings and Shorts, $1@1.05; Chops, $1.40@1.50. Mixed feed for prime 17@20c. Corn meal firmer; held at $1.30.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—Flour dull; superfine $2.25@3.75; extra $4@4.50. Wheat firm; red $1.20@1.24; white $1.30@1.45. Rye steady at 90@95c. Corn scarce and firmly held; western mixed 65@66c; yellow 67@68c. Oats firmer; No 2 white 40@41c; mixed 38@39c. Petroleum: refined 11½c; crude in bulk 8½@9c. Whisky is fair demand and higher at $1.05. Butter: demand fair and market firm; prime 25@26c; do fair to good 22@25c; common 22c. Cheese quiet and firm; western prime 12½@13½c; half skims 10@11c. Eggs: demand fair and market firm; western extras 22½@24c; freight lots 22@23c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 21.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat 2c higher and closing weaker; No 2 white Wabash $1.21; No 2 do $1.14; No 1 white Michigan $1.15; extra white Michigan $1.12; No 1 red $1.12@1.17; No 2 $1.08@1.09; No 3 do 95c. Corn 2c higher; No 2 mixed 58c; No 2 do 57c; seller September 54c; seller October 49½c; low mixed 51½c; Michigan 45½c; no grade 45c. Oats a shade better; No 1 at 32½c; No 2 32c; Michigan 31½c; white 30½c; rejected 31c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat quiet; red $1.08@1.10; white $1.15@1.20. Corn firm at 58@59c. Oats firm at 36@37c. Barley firm and moderately active; spring $1.18@1.25; fall $1.30@1.40. Lard dull; summer steam 8½c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5½c; Sugar cured hams 10½@11c. Bacon: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 10½@11c; clear rib 14c; clear 15½c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.04.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—Cotton quiet; little doing. Flour dull; No 3 red fall $4.05@4.20. Corn dull at 45c. Oats in good demand at 32@33c. Rye steady and unchanged. Rye dull at 80@85c. Whisky firm at $1.02. Pork lower at $14.75@15. Bacon dull at 10½, 11, 16¼, 16½@16¾. Lard steady at 17½c. Hogs firm; stockers 4½@5c; medium 5@5½c. Cattle firm; Texas 3½@4½; fair to choice 5@6½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 21.—Cotton dull at 15¾c. Flour dull; superfine $3.75@4.25. Wheat quiet; red 90c. Corn dull at 55@55c. Oats scarce and firmly held at 36c. Rye quiet at 80c. Pork nominal. Bacon steady at 10½@11c for sugar cured hams. Lard quiet; tierces 15c. Butter: western firm and scarce at 26@28c. Coffee steady and in good demand at 18¾@19c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.05.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 21.—Flour and Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn buoyant and strong at 62c. Oats firmer at 38@39c. Rye firm at 85@90c. Hay dull at $18@19. Provisions steady. Pork unchanged. Bacon firm at 10@10c. Hams dull at 14@15c. Lard 15c. Butter: western firm and scarce at 26@28c. Coffee steady and in good demand at 18¾@19c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.05.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, September 21.—Petroleum 25½f for fine pale American.

LIVERPOOL, September 21.—Cotton a shade easier; middling upland 9d; Orleans 9¼d; sales 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; 2,500 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 36s 6d. Beef 93s.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 21.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour quiet at $4.30@5.50. Wheat steady at $1.20 Corn steady at $1. Oats 85c. Provisions steady. Lard 10½c. Bacon: shoulder s 11c; clear rib 16½c; clear 17c. Sugar cured hams 16c, all packed. Whisky firm at $1.06.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No 1 $1.08; No 2 96½c. Oats easier and in fair demand; No 2 40½c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 54½c; No 2 do 52½c. Barley less active; No 2 seller September 80c; seller October $1.02.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 21.—Wheat dull and heavy; No 1 red $1.11; No 2 $1.07. Corn firm, nominally and 1c higher. Oats quiet at 33@35c. Petroleum steady and unchanged; Ohio State test to 150 degrees 11½c; standard white 9½c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; extra $1.19@1.20; No 1 $1.15@1.16; amber $1.18@1.19. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 52½c. Oats: demand fair and market firm at 31c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 21.—Wheat steady; old No 1 Milwaukee club $1.22; new do at $1.20; Chicago spring $1.16; red Indiana $1.20. Corn advancing; 90@91c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 21.—Flour quiet at $4.25@6.50. Wheat quiet; r d $1.00; amber $1.05; white $1.06@1.10. Corn quiet at 52@53c. Oats active at 32@34c. Rye active at 92@96c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 21.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour firm at $4@4.75. Corn firm at $1@1.05. Oats firm at 45c. Lard quiet at 16@17c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 11½@11¾c; sides 16¾@17c.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Beeves: receipts 4,000; marketing 10,000 for the week against 8,200 last week; quality fair to full; market fair and about former quotations; closing extra native steers ranged from 10 to 11c per lbs, up to 12c per lb to dress 58 lbs; medium to good 10c at 9½c; cwt going at 10@10½c per lb; common of the foreign cattle were uncommonly good, and sold extremely low; for Texans and Cherokees 9@9½c per lb to dress 54 lbs; 9c to 58 lbs; sales included 4 cars 60 cwt at 10½@10¾c; 4 cars 59 cwt at 10½@10¾c per lb; 10 cars 60 cwt at 10¼@10½c; 4 cars 60 cwt at 10½@10¾c; 4 cars 60 cwt at 10½@10¾c; 4 cars 60 cwt at 10½@10¾

HOME NEWS.

Prohibition Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of the friends of prohibition will be held this evening at the corner of Market and Franklin streets, in the Sixth ward, Allegheny city. A large number of good speakers will be in attendance, and the friends of the prohibition cause are requested to be present. Those who are not advocates of prohibition are also urged to be present and hear the arguments that will be made in behalf of the movement.

Fires Yesterday Evening.

A can of burning oil in the tin shop of John Diehl, at No. 1214 Carson street, South Side, yesterday evening, occasioned the alarm of fire shortly before four o'clock from box 136. But little damage was done. A second alarm was turned in at five minutes past six o'clock from box 139, and this time the fire was in Theodore Kessler's smoke house, on Manor street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, South Side. There was no loss of any account in this case, either.

Resisting Officers.

Yesterday afternoon two young men named Thomas Johnston and Leopold Hoedel indulged in a rough and tumble fight on Main street, Allegheny, where they were discovered by officer Trautman, who attempted to arrest Johnston. That young man resisted the officers efforts, and during the melee cut the officer on the head with a knife, but he was finally overcome and removed to the Mayor's office, where he again became troublesome and kicked officer Geary under the chin, injuring him somewhat. He was finally lodged in a cell, where he was soon after joined by Hoedel, who was brought down by officer McIntyre. They will have a hearing this morning.

Again in Limbo.

It will be remembered that a couple of weeks ago George McGowan became bail before Alderman Hagar for Jimmy Donovan. It was subsequently alleged that McGowan had made affidavit to being the owner of property which he did not possess at all. He was arrested and the Alderman issued an order for his commitment to jail. The officer went with him to Dr. Dickson's office on Penn street to enable him to procure bail if possible, and while the constable remained in front McGowan escaped out the back way. Nothing was heard of him until yesterday when he was arrested by officers R. H. Metz, James S Richardson and P G Hyer, at the Railroad Exchange, on Liscock, near Federal street, Allegheny. He was committed before Alderman Hagar who committed him to jail.

Why He Left Town.

The quiet of Sunday morning last in Washington, Pa., was somewhat disturbed by the excitement created by Samuel Hudson, who, with pistol in hand, was hunting for Joseph Hallam, the seducer of his daughter. It seems that Hallam, who is a young mechanic of twenty-two, had been for a year waiting on Miss Hudson. On Saturday night she gave birth to a child and told her father that Hallam had accomplished her ruin under promise of marriage, and subsequently refused to fulfill his word. When Sunday morning came Hudson started for the residence of Hallam, but the latter, getting wind of it, hid himself, and Hudson was arrested and put in jail for a breach of the peace. Procuring a horse and buggy, the seducer left town, and it is presumed that he has taken the advice of the Sage of Chappaqua and gone west. The victim of Hallam is only sixteen years of age, a handsome girl, and of a pleasing disposition. Much pity is expressed for her misfortune.

THE TEMPERANCE CANVASS.

Meeting at the Alliance Rooms Yesterday Morning—The Political Outlook.

Yesterday the regular weekly meeting was held at the Alliance rooms.

The meeting was opened by Rev. Humphrey's offering up prayer. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A communication from Mr. Arthur Kirk was read and received. Mr. George Finley moved that it be referred to the committee. Carried.

Mr. Geo. Finley then moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to report resolutions of sympathy relative to the sad bereavement of brother, W. G. Warren. T. H. Rabe, the President, then appointed the following persons to draw up resolutions: Messrs. George Finley, Rev. E E. Swift, and W. B Rae, who reported some resolutions relative to the death of the deceased. The memorial was unanimously adopted.

Some announcements of future meetings, &c., were then read, and then the chairs were resigned to the Executive Committee of the Prohibitionists. After a prayer the Committee on vacancies in the Prohibition State ticket made the following report:

"Your committee report that as we have lately seen by the papers that the Taxpayers' Union have resolved to interrogate candidates now in the field, on subjects of great importance to the temperance voters, we therefore decline to suggest any names for the offices still vacant on our ticket until such questions have been answered."

This report evoked a lively discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Rabe, Turner, French, Kirk, Finley, Baird and others. Finally a motion was made to refer the communication back to the committee, and that both committees be requested to meet together and give a final report. The motion was carried, the committees to meet next Monday. The receipts since last Monday, as reported by the Treasurer, were $10.25. The meeting then adjourned to meet next week.

YESTERDAY'S FIRE.

Figuring up the Losses—At Work on the Pan Handle Bridge—Supposed Incendiarism.

Yesterday the Fire Marshal was engaged in looking into the causes and damage occasioned by the fire, of which we gave a report yesterday morning. The losses and insurances were figured up as follows:

The Ferry house tavern was owned by John Appel, and insured for $1,000 each in the M. & M. and German American Insurance Companies of Pittsburgh. Mr. Appel has allowed the policy to run out, but fortunately, had it renewed only last Saturday.

The brick house rented by Mrs. Mitchell belonged to the heirs of the late James Wood, and was insured for $500 in the Hoffman Insurance Company of New York. It was valued at $1,500.

The frame grocery, owned by the same parties, was insured for $500 in the Hanover Company of New York. It was valued at $800.

Duffey's tavern was insured in the same company for $1,500. The value of the building was $3,000. Jane Wood's loss was the owners.

These buildings and Walters' cigar shop were the only ones insured.

The origin of the fire was investigated somewhat and suspicions were entertained that it was caused by an incendiary who entered the house in which it originated. The Marshal is at work in the matter.

Workmen were engaged yesterday in rebuilding the trestle work on the Pan Handle Road, which was destroyed by the fire. There were three spans of the bridge burned. The loss to the company is put down at $16,000 During the time that the bridge is building, the through trains on the Pan Handle will reach the city from Steubenville via Cleveland road.

The losses could not be definitely ascertained, but as the occupants saved the most of their effects, the owners of the property are the only losers. Workmen on the Carson street bridge lost their tool chests. One of the latter, J. E. Smith, lost about $100 worth of carpenter tools. Mr. Hoffnagle who was scorched by the last fire in the same neighborhood, was insured in the Birmingham Insurance Company. Mr. Walters, who lost all his household goods and the stock in the store, was insured in the Lycoming Insurance Company.

THE POLLS.

Places Designated for Holding Elections in Allegheny City.

The Ordinance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening for the purpose of preparing an ordinance designating the places for holding elections in the various districts throughout the city. An ordinance was prepared designating the following places:

FIRST WARD.—This ward remains as before, being but one district, with the voting place in the school house.

SECOND WARD.—First district—At Sherman avenue school house. Second district—North avenue school house. Third district—North avenue school house. Fourth district—Irwin avenue school house.

THIRD WARD.—First, Second and Third districts at the North avenue school house. Fourth and Fifth districts at Chestnut street school house.

FOURTH WARD.—First district—Joseph Ross's office, corner of Sandusky and Lacock streets. Second district—Liberty street (First precinct) school house. Third district—J. W. Springer's office, corner of Lacock and Hope streets. Fourth district—School house, on Liberty street, near Chestnut.

FIFTH WARD.—First district — Alderman Stewart's office, Beaver avenue. Second district—School house on Fifth avenue. Third district—Office of Callow Band, on Rebecca street.

SIXTH WARD.—First district—R. Rapp's paint shop, Franklin street. Second district—School house on Chartiers street. Third district—not yet decided on.

SEVENTH WARD.—First district—School house on Troy Hill. Second district—Lutz & Walz brewery. Third district—School house on East street.

EIGHTH WARD.—First District—Wharfmaster's office on River avenue. Second District—School House, on River avenue.

NINTH WARD.—Remains as it now is.

TENTH WARD.—It is proposed to change the place of holding the elections in this ward from School House No 1, to School House No. 2.

ELEVENTH WARD.—Remains as it now is.

The ordinance will be submitted to Councils at their meeting on Thursday evening.

Division of the Eighth Ward, Allegheny.

On Saturday the citizens of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, petitioned the Court to divide that ward into two election precincts, making the west lines of Reed's and Shimmer's properties the dividing line, between the two sections of the ward.

The petition as presented was granted, and the division ordered. The first precinct is all that portion below, or west of the dividing line, and the second that portion east of the line.

The election officers are as follows:

First Precinct—Judge—James Young, Inspectors—Henry Schutzer, Martin Schafer.

Second Precinct—Judge—David Jackson. Inspectors—S. Walker, James McVay.

Duc of Saxe Hats
At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second Street. tf ALEXANDER CASKEY.

Duc of Saxe Hats
Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Disposing of Routine Business—The Transfer of the Reservoir Contracts—The Nine Mile Bridge Again Under Discussion—The Rising Main Contract—A Protest Received—The Citizens' Railway.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular weekly meeting Monday afternoon, September 21, 1874.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

President Gross called this branch to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock. Present Messrs. Adams, Ahlborn, Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson, Braun, Breed, Brown, Bates, Daniels, Darrington, Doyle, Ettemiller, Eder, Foster, Harrison, Hartz, Hays, Herron, Holliday, Howard, Hunter, Kesbler, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, McMasters, Mitchell, Meyer, Murray, Musgrave, A. G McCandless, J. Guy McCandless, McClurg, McCune, Moore, McMahon, Negley, O'Neil, Rafferty, Rayburn, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Watson, Zorn, and President A. H. Gross.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Business was then taken up in accordance with resolution where it was interrupted at the last meeting.

Mr. SHIPTON called up the resolution from the Road Committee in reference to the claim of Mr. Bradley for building the Nine Mile Run Bridge.

Mr. HERRON, from the Road Committee in reference to the matter presented a transcript from the Court, record showing that a judgment had been obtained against the city for the amount of $12 549 82.

Mr. RAFFERTY called up his motion to have the money paid out of the appropriation for roads, which was under discussion when Council's adjourned at last meeting.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. FOSTER presented by permission at this time the credentials of Mr. H. G. Knap elected to fill the vacancy in the Thirty-fourth ward representation.

Mr. KNAP being present, was called up and took the oath of office.

Discussion on the Bradley bill was then continued.

NINE MILE BRIDGE.

Mr. SHIPTON opposed to the payment of the bill until the case was fully tested. He thought there was no use of paying one bill of this kind and leaving others that were still pending for similar work, to be pressed in the same way. He was in favor if I must come to that, of allowing the claimant to levy upon the property of the city. And thus the matter could be clearly tested.

Mr. DANNELLS said the Street Committee had to pay a similar bill of $1,400 out of their appropriation and he thought the same rule should apply to the Road Committee. The bill ought to be paid out of their fund.

Mr. HERRON said the Road Committee had already enough work ahead for all their money and they could not allow such a draw on their fund without being compelled to stop necessary work now in hand.

Mr. LITTELL took the same view, and hoped that Councils would not order the bill to be paid out of the appropriation of the Road fund. He did not think either that it could be legally taken from the Road Fund, as that had been appropriated for a special purpose, and could not be diverted from it.

Mr. SHIPTON wanted to have the law of 1864 tested—so as to show weather they must hereafter stop improvements until viewers went on the ground and ascertained whether there was properly sufficiently benefited to pay for the improvement. He therefore favored referring the matter back to the viewer to assess benefits on the property benefited.

Mr. MCCANDLESS offered as a substitute for Mr. Lafferty's motion, a resolution to refer this matter back to the Viewers to make some assessment.

Mr. ADAMS thought the bill must be paid by some plan, and he thought there must be a compromise. He therefore offered as a substitute for all other motions, one to refer the bill to the Chairmen of Councils and the Chairman of the Finance Committee, to arrange the most harmonious and expeditious way of paying the bill by drawing from either Fund they thought best—with power to act.

The Chair decided that this power to act could not be delegated to any special committee.

This part of the substitute was then withdrawn and the remainder of the motion adopted—the committee to refer back to the Councils their action.

EXPENSE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. HARRON, from the Committee on Roads, offered a resolution for payment of the bill of Road Commissioner Vandegrift, for transporting men to the extreme end of his district. He took this method of getting the men to work sooner, and thus saved time and money. The bill amounted to $17.

Mr. HAYS moved to refer the bill back to the Road Committee. Lost.

A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost.

Some discussion ensued upon the bill.

The motion ordering a warrant for the payment of the bill was finally passed.

Mr. HERRON, from the Road Committee, offered an ordinance authorizing the opening of O'Hara street, from Ellsworth avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a width of fifty feet.

The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally by a unanimous vote.

Also, an ordinance for the construction of a bridge over Watson's Hollow, on Sylvan avenue.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to lay the ordinance on the table.

The ordinance was then placed on its first reading.

THE "RISING MAINS" CONTRACT.

Mr. ZORN asked permission to present a communication which was granted. He presented a communication from Messrs. N. Snyder & Co., setting forth that they had put in a bid according to advertisement, for building the wrought iron rising mains for the new Water Works; that they gave good security for the fulfillment of any contract they might enter into; that their bid was the lowest on the list; and that notwithstanding these facts, a majority of the Committee awarded the contract to Messrs. A. M. Brown & Co., whose bid was higher. Messrs. Snyder & Co. therefore protested against this action.

The communication was read and referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. BROWN, from the Street Committee, offered an ordinance changing the name of High street to Sixth avenue—it being but a continuation of the avenue, connecting it with Pennsylvania avenue. The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

Also, ordinance 351 authorizing Byers & Co., privilege to pave sidewalks on Bingham street, South Side, in front of their works with cobble stones.

Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Also, ordinance granting a similar privilege to Ripley & Co. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Also, ordinance granting Phillips, Nimick & Co. right to lay a railway track across Carson street—one at grade and another "overhead." Rules suspended and the ordinance was passed finally.

Mr. BROWN, also presented a remonstrance against the report of the viewers on the Watson street sewer. Referred to the Board of viewers.

THE CITY HALL COMMISSION ACCOUNTS.

Mr. MCCUNE, asked that he and Mr. Scully be relieved from the committee to audit the accounts of the City Hall Commission. He did this because when Common Council considered the resolution the President of that body had appointed three gentlemen, technically known as "taxpayers." He thought it was eminently proper to make an appointment of gentlemen of standing, outside of Councils.

After some discussion the request of Mr. Mc Cune was granted.

Mr. SCULLY made a motion that the Chair be empowered to appoint two gentlemen from the "Taxpayers."

The chair said it was the province of the chair to make the appointment without further authority.

Mr. MUSGRAVE offered a remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Congress street. Referred.

Mr. RAFFERTY called up the bill of Anthony Monohan for $120, for damage by the overflow of a sewer on First avenue. C. C. approved the bill. Warrant ordered.

Mr. NEGLEY called up the ordinance authorizing the City Engineer to appoint such assistants as were needed in his department subject to the approval of the Street Committee. In C. C. passed; S. C. suspended the rules and passed the ordinance by the first reading of the ordinance.

Mr. A. G. MCCANDLESS presented a communication from the Board of Health in reference to a pond on Smallman street. Also, petition for grading and paving of Cliff street. Both papers were referred.

Mr. BRAUN presented several petitions for abatement of business tax. Referred.

Mr. LITTELL, several petitions for abatement of business tax. Referred.

Mr. MEARS called up the ordinance for locating Clay street. Postponed for the present.

Also, ordinance for locating Lolia street. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. MCMASTERS offered a resolution agreeing to commence business at next meeting where it was interrupted to-day, by adjournment. Carried.

Mr. BURROWS offered a resolution, instructing the Solicitor to prepare an ordinance for a pecuniary penalty upon any contractor who left a street obstructed without being properly guarded by light. Passed.

THE "CITIZENS" RAILWAY.

Mr. ADELMOUTH called up the preamble and resolutions requesting the Legislature to repeal any authority which permitted the Citizens Passenger Railway Company to charge more than five cents for a single fare. The resolutions also provided for giving notice to the Citizens Passenger Railway Company, that after the expiration of the twenty years the city would take the road as provided in the charter.

The resolutions were passed in C. C.

Mr. BURROWS moved to refer it to the Railroad Committee. Lost.

The action of Common Council was then concurred in.

Mr. HUNTER called up the ordinance authorizing the Mayor to execute the bond of the city to indemnify parties damaged by the improvement of streets or alleys. It failed at last meeting for want of a constitutional majority.

Rules suspended and roll called.

Pending the announcement of the result.

Mr. Burgin raised the point of order, that the ayes and nays were required on the passage of the resolutions in relation to the Citizens' Passenger Railway, as the action contemplated might lead to an expenditure of money.

The chair decided the point well taken.

Mr. Braun asked for a call of the house.

The yeas and nays were called on the ordinance, in reference to giving bonds to parties whose property was damaged by the improvement of streets.

The roll showed there was not a quorum present, and the chair decided Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEO. BOOTH.....Clerk.

A special meeting of this branch was also held yesterday afternoon. The session was called to order at the usual hour, the following members being present at roll call. Messrs. Aull, Brown, Carle, Connelly, Cunningham, Dilworth, Fox, Fulton, Glass, Kerr, Milligan, Mears, Morgan, Morrison, McClord, Reilly, Rolfe, H. M., Rowswell, Rolfe, H. D., Robinson, Scott, Semple, Siebert, Shaltenbrand, Thomas, Thompson, West, Weisser, and President Negley.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The President stated that the meeting was called by the request of the City Solicitor for the purpose of taking action on the ordinance providing for a temporary loan to meet the interest on Penn and other avenue bonds.

The ordinance as it had passed Select Council was read by the Chair, and on motion of Mr. Siebert the rules were suspended and the ordinance was passed finally, the ayes being 27 and the nays none.

The wards were then called, and the following business was presented:

Mr. FULTON, petition granting the right of way for a refined oil pipe line from a point at or near the mouth of Negley's Run through or over such roads, streets, lanes, water courses, or avenues, as may be selected, to a point at or near the Monongahela river at or near the mouth of Nine Mile Run, with the right to lay such lateral lines of pipe as may be necessary to connect said main lines with the different refineries of the city. Referred to the Road and Street Committees.

Also, viewer's report on the opening of Sarah street from Thirtieth street to the city line. Approved.

Mr. KERR petition of Patrick Keefe for an abatement of taxes. Referred.

Mr. MEYRAN, petition for three gas lamps on Colwell, between Vine and Miller streets. Referred.

Mr. SCOTT, joint resolution for the assessment of damages and benefits caused by the grading of Forty-second street, between Penn avenue and Butler street.

Mr. AULL, petition for a change of the location of Homewood avenue, in the Twenty-first ward. Referred.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, petition for the location of Notley street, in the Twenty-third ward. Referred.

Mr. ROBINSON, resolution in opposition to the stone bridge on Carson street over Saw Mill Run, and providing for an iron bridge. Referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Robinson, Thompson, Fulton, Glass and Thomas.

Mr. FOX, resolution allowing Jacob Plonquet, of the Fifteenth ward, a reduction in his taxes. Referred.

Mr. SHALTENBRAND, petition for water main on Main street, in the Sixteenth ward. Referred.

Business from Select Council was taken up and all concurred in. The transfer of the contract of C. Howard & Son, contractor for the Hiland avenue and Brilliant Hill reservoirs, which was approved by Select Council, occasioned some discussion.

Mr. NEGLEY said he was opposed to Councils approving the transfer. If Mr. Howard desired to transfer his contract to Mr. Walter he could do so without the permission of Councils, but if it was approved the action doing so might release Mr. Howard from some obligation of which Councils knew nothing at all.

Mr. AULL said the transfer had been fully discussed in the Water Committee, and that in authorizing it every precaution had been taken to faithfully guard the interests of the city in the matter.

The contract, to which the transfer is appended, was sent for, and on reading the latter, it appeared that Mr. Howard was not released from his responsibility in the contract, and also that Mr. P. H. Laufman had been secured as an additional bondsman of Mr. Howard.

After some further discussion, on motion of Dr. McCord, the matter was postponed until the next meeting.

Adjourned.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Maniac Mother—She Attempts to Murder Her Children—A Daughter Terribly Injured—A Fierce Struggle with the Insane Woman—She Jumps into a Well and is Killed.

(From the Oil City Derrick.)

Saturday morning a horrible tragedy was enacted on the Bellist farm, about four miles from Oil City, on the road between here and Pumer. Here for some time a Mr. J. Belser, his wife and family have resided. Mr. Belser is a hard working man, working at anything he could get to do to keep his family in comfortable circumstances. For some weeks past Mrs. Grace Belser, his wife, has been unwell, and frequently expressed the fear that herself and children would come to want. No serious construction had been placed on her illness, and no evidences of insanity had been detected by either the husband or his estimable children, until morning Mr. Belser had occasion to go to St. Petersburg with a load of lumber, and before going he

CAUTIONED HIS CHILDREN

to watch their mother closely, as she appeared a little changed. Mrs. Belser appeared as usual throughout the day, and all when she arose on Saturday morning appeared in excellent spirits. A daughter aged about fourteen, had kindled the fire, when her mother requested her to get some potatoes out of the lower cupboard and prepare them for breakfast. As the girl stooped to open the cupboard, her mother struck her in the back of the head with the edge of a hatchet. The blow partially bewildered the girl, and as she rose to her feet her mother gave her a second blow, breaking her skull and knocking her down. The girl was not rendered insensible, and began screaming for help. Her older sister, hearing her cries, rushed into the room, grappled with her mother, and after

A SEVERE STRUGGLE

managed to get the hatchet away from her, though she does not know how she accomplished it. She then ran out of the house, taking the hatchet with her and also the sick, and started for help, the nearest neighbor living about one hundred and fifty rods away.

The woman made an attempt to follow her, but stood in the doorway and watched her for a few moments, then turning she grasped her youngest boy and attempted to throw him into the well which stands near the house. Another boy about ten years of age succeeded in getting the child away from her, and took him to a place of safety. The woman, foiled in her attempts,

SPRANG INTO THE WELL

herself. The daughter who had been injured, ran out of the house, the blood flowing from the wounds in her head, and went to the well, let down the bucket and told her mother to grasp the rope and she would pull her up. The woman did so, but after being raised a few feet, relaxed her hold and fell back. By this time help in the shape of a neighbor named Leopold appeared accompanied by the girl who had gone for aid, and with a grapple drew the woman out of the well, but she was dead. There was only about two feet of water in the well, and her death probably resulted from her fall and the effect of the cold water. The girl who fell was at once attended to, and it is thought by her attendant physician that she may recover. Mr. Belser was expected home Saturday afternoon, and was probably not aware until he reached home of

THE DREADFUL TIDINGS

that awaited him. The family consisted of Mr. Belser and his wife and six children, the youngest being a babe about six months old.

Mrs. Belser has frequently spoken fears of coming to want, and the idea appeared to prey upon her mind, until through dwelling on it it developed into a mania, which led her to commit the deed. On Saturday morning when about to commit the deed, she was heard to remark, "I must hurry and finish this work as my time on earth is short."

NAIL MAKING.

A Patent Case of Interest to Pittsburghers.

A case of some interest to Pittsburghers, concerning a patent nail machine has just been partially decided at Washington. The parties interested were: John Coyne, representing the interests of the firm of Shoenberger & Co., of Pittsburgh; Harvey B. Chess, of the firm of Chess, Smyth & Co., Pittsburgh; Alexander Morrison, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Samuel McVay, of Pittsburgh, John D. Baird, of Manchester, Va.

The contest, however, eventually narrowed to Messrs. Coyne and Chess, and their claims were argued last week, when the following facts concerning the patent were developed:

John Coyne obtained a patent June 3, 1873, for a nail separating apparatus, the claim allowed being limited to his exact construction. On the 23d December, 1873, the office granted to Harvey B. Chess a patent for a nail separating apparatus very different in its construction to Coyne's, but involving the principle of a nail chute slotted endwise. In January last Coyne filed an application for a reissue of his pat ent with a broad claim, for "an inclined slotted conductor"—in other words for a trough slotted at the bottom. This claim, if allowed Coyne, would have rendered Chess, as well as all the other parties named, subordinate to the reissued patent. In his preliminary statement, as required by the rules of the office, Chess admitted that he was not, however, for the device Coyne proposed to secure to himself—that is, the "inclined slotted conductor broadly"—and charged that the device was old and well known long before Coyne's invention. An interference was declared and the parties were required to appear before the Patent Office and make good their assertions. Mr. Bakewell, counsel for Coyne, entered a protest against the Patent Office allowing Chess to come in and show his device old, as Chess himself did not claim it. Mr. Evans, counsel for Chess, claimed that a patent could not legally issue to Coyne unless he (Coyne) was the first inventor; that the 51st rule of the office specially provided for this case, and that Chess was a party in direct interest, as the claim sought to be obtained by Coyne was broad enough to cover all the nail separators in use. Hence he (Chess) had a right to appear and prove it to be old.

After the argument Mr. Hopkins, the Examiner of Interferences, rendered a decision in Coyne's favor in which he first reviewed all the facts in the case and said, "I hereby award priority to Coyne, and respectfully invite the attention of the Commissioner to this case, with the recommendation that the interference be suspended (or dissolved as was done in the case last above referred to) on the ground that the claim of Coyne above quoted does not comprehend patentable subject matter, because it is substantially anticipated by the patent of W. Van Auden, May 2 1848."

The case thus goes before the Commissioner for final decision.

Temperance Meeting—Invitation to the Liquor Party.

Mrs. Tutell's Band will hold a Temperance meeting this (Tuesday) evening in the Third Methodist church, (Rev. J. H. Hull's) at 7½ o'clock. The band has extended an invitation to the liquor party to furnish a speaker for the occasion. We hope the anti temperance folks will send their Goliah, as the people are anxious to hear both sides of this important question. We have no doubt they will give the speaker a careful if not a prayerful hearing. Come, brethren of the other side and give us your best and most intelligent arguments, and then we can decide which party is seeking to do the most good to the greatest number. T.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office at No. 193 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Castalia, at New York; Iberia, at New York; City of Brussels, at New York; August Andre, at Liverpool; Nevada, at Moville; Minnesota, at Queenstown; Baltic, at Queenstown; Togus, at Queenstown; Erin, at New York.

Dunlap Hats
At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

Another Evening of Investigation—Establishing the Authenticity of the John Ross Letter—The Evidence of Members of the old Commission—The Minutes Loosely Kept—Custom Concerning Liberal First Estimates.

The Committee appointed to investigate charges of irregularities, mismanagement and over estimates in connection with the construction of the Hiland avenue and Brilliant Hill reservoirs held another meeting last night in Municipal Hall.

Before any testimony was taken Mr. Kennedy submitted a lengthy statement of the manner in which the work was done on Brilliant Hill reservoir and at the stone quaries, and also positively disclaiming any knowledge of over estimates on Hiland avenue reservoir.

THE ROSS LETTER.

The following copy of the original letter written by Jno. Ross, was also read by Mr. Kennedy to show his authority for allowing an extra price for soiling and puddling. Mr. Laufman and Mr. Watson, members of the old Water Commission, were also examined, regarding the authority for the letter, of which, however, the minutes contain no record, the testimony of the witnesses showing that there were several meetings of the Commission, the minutes of which were never written up. The letter is as follows.

Aug. 26 1873.

W. H. Kennedy, Esq.,
Chief Engineer.

SIR:—At a meeting of the Board, held this A. M., you was directed to allow the contractor on the Reservoirs the prices for soiling and puddling, stipulated in their respective proposals without making any deduction on account of excavation.

Respectfully, JNO. ROSS, Sec'y.

MR. LAUFMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. P. H. Laufman was not sworn, because of no one having power to administer an oath being present, but he agreed if properly reported to be qualified to his statement afterwards. Regarding the above letter, the *fac simile* of which is contained in the copying book of the old Commission, Mr. Laufman said: "It is in the hand writing of Mr. Ross. I think it was authorized by the Water Commission at the time it was present at the time. The manner in which it came about is as follows: The Commissioners were out at the reservoirs, and their attention was called to the rock at the bottom of them. Mr. Howard spoke of blasting it and Mr. Kennedy protested and said it should not be done. The reason he assigned was that it would open up the seams in the bottom of the embankment and allow water in the reservoir. Then the matter of excavation came up and Mr. Howard said it would cost a great deal more to dig it out than to blast it. That was the way the matter came up, and Mr. Watson and myself, Mr. Kennedy to do as is always done in work of a similar nature. The letter of instruction to Mr. Kennedy was the result of the examination of the work at the time. There was many things left to the judgment of the Engineer, as we had confidence in his ability, and we desired to do what was right with the contractor. I never knew there was an overestimate made. Don't know now that there has been any. I have thought over the matter a good deal, and my recollection is that the Ross letter is correct."

EXPLICIT INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Kennedy here submitted another letter from Wray & McElhaney, contractors for the Herron Hill reservoir, which had been referred to him by the Water Commission, and in regard to which he refused to do anything without explicit instructions. He also stated that he had uniformly declined to act on any matter regarding the water works without definite instructions from the Commission, and referred to his course on the Wray & McElhaney letter by way of illustration. He also showed Mr. Laufman the minute book of the old Commission and called his attention to the fact that there is no record of any meetings from August 6th, 1873, to September 1st, 1873, stating that it was the custom for the Commission to hold two meetings a week. Regarding that matter the evidence of Mr. Laufman is as follows:

HOW THE MINUTES WERE KEPT.

There never was so long a time elapsed as between dates of August 6 and September 1, 1873, during which no meetings of the Water Commission were held. Mr. Ross unfortunately kept his minutes in the desk on slips of paper, and they were not written up from May 1st, 1873, until the time the notes explained. I presume that is the reason why there is an interval of nearly a month on the minutes between two meetings. Mr. Rolfe will say that some of the minutes of the Water Commission were never written up. I think several meetings were held between August 6th, 1873, and September 1st, 1873. We always held two regular meetings a week. I think Mr. Kennedy fulfilled his duty as an Engineer under the Water Commission.

Mr. Harrison—Do you know anything about the thirty cents extra that was allowed on puddling?

Ans.—I have no distinct recollection about the thirty cents extra. There was more soiling than was necessary. It was taken out and put in piles. There was some talk about refusing the extra soiling or go and borrow dirt. It was referred to the Engineer, and my recollection is that there was about ten cents difference in favor of the soiling what was already taken out, and the Engineer was directed to make his estimates that way. I think the Commission allowed the advance to the contractor of $15,000 for the construction of the inclined railway, sliding, engine, &c., to be taken out of the final estimate. I think the Commission allowed the Engineer to estimate stone delivered in Haight's Run. My impression is that the paving on the reservoirs was done better than was provided for by the plans and specifications. I think the Engineer was authorized to allow the contractor a reasonable estimate on quarry stripping but no specific sum was stated.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Robert Watson was also placed on the stand and made a statement as follows: He was at the meeting of the Water Commission, when the order for the Ross letter was given, but I did not see the letter after it was written. I remember when Mr. Kennedy was authorized to allow thirty cents extra for soiling and puddling. He was also instructed to allow estimates on the stone delivered at Haight's Run, and also on difficult work by the day. Mr. Kennedy never did anything unless he came and asked for instructions from the Commission.

Mr. Watson's additional evidence was only corroborative of the testimony of Mr. Laufman.

NO PRESENT.

Mr. McClelland, Engineer in charge of Brilliant Hill reservoir was recalled and testified as follows:

Ques.—Did Mr. Howard ever make you a present of a horse and buggy, or give it to you for services rendered?

Ans.—No, sir; he did not. He never gave me anything to the value of one cent.

Mr. Engineer Coulter stated as follows, regarding the custom concerning liberal first estimates: "I am a Civil Engineer of twenty-two years' experience. In making first estimates it is customary to make allowances to contractors to cover the extra expenses they may have incurred in making preparations. I can't say that such is invariably the custom, but it is often done. The Chief Engineer has power to increase or decrease estimates as he may think proper."

Mr. Russell, another engineer, upheld the views of Mr. Coulter, after which the Committee adjourned until two o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds have been filed for record in Recorder Richardson's office since our last report:

John J. Mitchell to Mrs. Elizabeth Sherer, Sept. 15, 1874: irregular lot on Butler street, with buildings. Price.....$4,200

Matthew L'ddle to Enoch L ddle, September 2 1874: lot on Perrysville Plank road, containing 1128 perches, with buildings. Price.....$600

J. H. Dravo assignee to John R. McKinnon, March 10, 1874; lot on Preble avenue, Allegheny, 24x100 feet; also ½ of a lot on same av nue 47x100 feet. Price.....$20

John R. McKinnon to Alexander Patterson, September 18, 1874; same as above. Price.....$400

John Dickson, jr. to Frederick Weidauer, April 1, 1874; four acres and 101 perches in Snowden township with buildings. Price.....$1,600

Eneles Robinson to James C. Gray, Sept. 18 1874; interest in the estate of Wm. Robinson, dec'd. Price.....$20

Jacob Kiegle to Geneva Kiegle, August 31, 1874; two lots on corner of Thirtieth and Sarah streets, Twenty-fourth ward, 40x100 feet. Price.....$100

Ellis Whitehead et al. to Joel Cornelius, Sept. 6 1873, lot in Patton township, containing 68 perches. Price.....$500

Joseph M. Gazzam to L. R. Metzgar, July 1, 1874, two lots in George Dilworth's plan, in Twenty-first ward, 45.27 100x267 93-100 feet. Price.....$3,200

John Hays to James Hays, Sept. 19, 1874, one fifth of 13 acres, 1 rood and 6 perches of land in Robinson and South Fayette townships. Price.....$1,070

John Hays to Julia Maloney, September 19, 1874, one-fifth of 15 acres, 1 rood and 23 perches of land in Robinson township. Price.....$1,030

John Hays to A. J. Jardin, September 19, 1874; one fifth of 147 acres of land in Findley township. Price.....$2,054

John Hays to Dr. M. P. Hays, September 19, 1874; one-fifth of lot on Main street, Thirty sixth ward, 60x140 feet. Price.....$600

C. W. Heinrich to James M. Eccles, September 14, 1874; lot No. 277 in Homestead plan Mifflin township. Price.....$400

Peter Eckert to Joseph Heinrich, February 18, 1874; lot on Beaver street, McClure township, 20x113½ feet. Price.....$650

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174 Federal Streets, Allegheny, and 26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh—Special Bargains.

6½c. Good Fast Colored Prints, New Styles.

8c. Some of the Best Qualities and Handsomest Styles Prints in the market.

12½c. A Very Handsome Assortment of French and English Chintzes, some of them reduced from 31c.

12½c. A Very Handsome Line of Plain and Striped Linen Suitings.

12½c. Plain and Striped Grenadine and Herbland, some good bargains in these.

12½c. A Very Large Variety of Dress Goods, many of these reduced from 25c and 30c.

At 15c. A Large Assortment of Plain and Striped Dress Goods, all at about half price.

At 25c. Some Very Choice Styles and Quality of Dress Goods, worth 50c to 62½c.

We are determined to close out our immense stock of Summer Goods during the present month, and in order to do so have made prices on them that cannot fail to be satisfactory to purchasers.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

Barnum is Coming,

And of course everybody will go to see his Mammoth Roman Hippodrome, and hundreds will need new boots and shoes for the occasion, and the time to buy them is now, and the place to buy them is at the store of Mr. R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, where you can save as much on a pair of shoes as will get the best seat at this royal performance.

Dunlap Hats
At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

[Judge McCandless on the Bench.]

Carrier & Baum, Pittsburgh, bankrupts. On motion of Messrs. Ferguson & Murray, solicitors, an injunction was ordered to issue against Edwin G. Carrier.

J. & L. M. Childs, Erie, bankrupts. The Court ordered the assignee to pay out of any funds in his hands the costs of advertising and attorney's fees, &c. Mr. Stoner procured the order.

Davis S. Layton, Allegheny, bankrupt. On motion of M. Phalin, the Court directed the assignee of said bankrupt to sell the interest of said bankrupt in certain real estate situate in Monongahela county, West Virginia, at private sale.

Joseph & A. T. Douthett, Allegheny City, bankrupts. On motion of Mr. Bailey, an order was made designating the *Evening Telegraph* and *Mail* for the publication of the appointment of assignee.

Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co., Venango county, bankrupts. An injunction, after argument, having been granted upon the filing of bond in the sum of $5,000, against the Cranberry Coal Company and C. W. Raneh, President, the said bond was presented and approved *nisi*. Mr. Bredin appeared for and Mr. Woodward against the injunction